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Chicago Tribune.

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CHICAGO TRIBUNE.
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Chicago Tribune.

FRIDAY, OCTOBER 14, 1864.

Circulate the Documents.

Three weeks remain for vigorous campaign effort—three weeks to roll up the immense majority which the world expects us to give for the Union ticket—three weeks to decide the fate of the Republic. Circulate the documents! We have printed and sold nearly **Two Hundred Thousand** of our documents entitled:

1. **The Convention Pamphlet—Sayings and Doings of the Chicago Copperhead Convention.**
2. **Issues of the Campaign—Shall the North vote for a Disunion Peace?**

The demand for these documents continues unabated. Send in your orders. We forward them by express at Two Dollars per Hundred.

THE NEWS.

The death of Chief Justice Taney is announced. For all men there is a time to die. His hour had long been foreshadowed by an age advanced far beyond the common limit of human life, yet prolonged from year to year, as if to secure historic fitness in the date of his demise. The central citadel of slavery was carried by the people on Tuesday, and the venerable old warder is found lifeless in the gateway. The temple of the man-stealers has been rent from foundation to roof, and the ancient High Priest lies cold at the altar. The walls Slavery had long maintained against the advance of Liberty are breached and fallen, and the chief custodian sits lifeless by the main buttress, with his well rusted keys fast in his hands. To drop metaphor, for nearly thirty years the late Chief Justice, whose other relations to public and private life have been eminently useful and honorable, has held a position where he has never betrayed one trust imposed upon him, to guard well the institution of man-selling. He summed up the labors of a lifetime in the Dred Scott decision. On the very day that his own Maryland votes to become free, and the people of Ohio, Indiana and Pennsylvania place, within easy reach of the friends of Liberty a Congress able and willing to make thorough work with Slavery, by putting a Constitutional prohibition upon it forever—on that day the last sands of a waning life drain out, and with the first confirmation of the glad tidings from the elections, the vacant judgeship completes the ruin and levels the last buttress of human slavery. Five years ago the death of the venerable Chief Justice might have given the nation in his place a successor whose prime manhood might be now exerted from that place of power to lay a ban on progress and Humanity. The successor to the judgeship will at least be no one pledged to guard slavery first and Union afterwards. Our courts should be schematic, but if this be impossible, slavery has tinged the decisions long enough.

Both by way of New York and from Cairo, we have an important summary of the Southern news, confirmatory of the rebel extremity. We have not yet begun to hear how the rebel leaders like Tuesday's work.

Our Washington special dispatch refers to a matter that has largely troubled the business public—the irregularity of railroad and mail connections with the East. The causes are revealed, and doubtless a speedy cure is at hand. The new time-table will correct the evils of the old, by a card, that if slower, will be surer. The railroad men are doubtless the least pleased of anybody, at such irregularities, and certainly all classes of the public will be willing to see them end.

Forrest's report of his recent raid is given in our Cairo dispatches, credited to a Mobile paper. It is probably an unsurpassed specimen of rebel boasting.

Nebraska falls into the line with her elder sisters, and sends a thoroughly Union delegation to Congress.

From the several theaters of war there is no news of marked importance. Sheridan's work in the Shenandoah is well done, and seems literally to be done and finished.

A Harrisburg dispatch to the Associated Press says more than two-thirds of the soldiers in that State, as far as heard from in camps and hospitals, have voted the Union ticket.

Ohio continues to give returns that look better and better. Indiana has done magnificently, and surpassed the wildest prognostications. The result in Pennsylvania will be close on the home vote, as if to let the Copperheads down easy. Of course not a man of them doubts that the soldiers' vote, when it comes in, will bury out of sight the allies of treason in the Keystone State. The sweep in the three States is a clean one, which gives us, in the next Congress, an increase of upwards of twenty Union votes. We needed just twenty-three for a two-thirds vote in the House. It is now within easy reach in November. Probably Dan Voorhees, in Indiana, will go back, but sadly shorn and badly scared. Perhaps it is Providential that his foul class of tools of slavery is not to become utterly extinct in Congress.

In Missouri Gen. Rosecrans has taken the field. Gen. Price has got considerably the start of him, however, and will probably make a safe clearance. The rebel raid is so completely over that the Missourians out of the range and ravages of its line of retreat have dismissed all anxiety, and matters have resumed their usual channels.

There were two important hauls of counterfeiters in New York and New Jersey, and money circles saved from an influx of $70,000 in bogus greenbacks and postal currency.

An appalling calamity took place in Quebec yesterday, in the fall of a portion of the cliff that overhangs a portion of the city. Several dwellings were crushed and their hapless inmates killed.

Gold yesterday reached 210 but receded to 207 at the close. The telegraphic reports elsewhere of the New York general markets of yesterday, will be scanned with unusual interest.

Our Springfield special dispatch gives the result of the draft in the several sub-districts of this State as far as received.

In our dispatches is a rumor from rebel sources, stating that we have been driven out of Rome, Ga., and compelled to destroy the stores accumulated there. Rome is of considerable importance in a strategic point of view, owing to its being situated on the Coosa River, which is navigable for small steamers, and can readily be used as a means of securing supplies from the Alabama River Valley. Being connected with the Chattanooga and Atlanta Railroad, it would form an admirable adjunct to any army that might attack Sherman's rear. Nothing definite, however, is known concerning the reported capture, and the statement is not believed in New York or Washington.

Roger B. Taney.

The death of the venerable Chief Justice of the United States Supreme Court, is announced to have taken place at his residence in Baltimore, at the advanced age of eighty-seven. Deceased was born in Calvert county, Md., March 17, 1777. He is descended from a family of English Roman Catholics which settled in Maryland about the middle of the seventeenth century, and received his education at Dickinson College, Penn., where he was graduated in 1795. Commencing the study of the law in Annapolis in 1796, he was admitted in 1799 to the Maryland bar, began to practice in his native county, from which he was also elected a delegate to the general assembly, and in 1801 removed to Frederick. In 1816 he was elected a State Senator, and upon retiring from that office in 1820 removed to Baltimore, where he has ever since resided. In 1827 he was appointed Attorney General of Maryland, notwithstanding his political views, which were strongly Democratic, were opposed to those of the Governor and council; and in the summer of 1831 he was appointed by President Jackson Attorney General of the United States. Upon the dismissal of Mr. Duane from the office of Secretary of the Treasury, Sept. 23, 1833, on account of his refusal to remove the Government deposits from the United States bank, Mr. Taney was appointed to succeed him, and immediately issued the necessary orders for the removal of the deposits to the local banks selected by him as agents of the Government. The Senate, which had an anti-Jackson majority, rejected his nomination in June, 1834, by a vote of 28 to 18. In 1835 he was nominated by President Jackson as Associate Justice of the Supreme Court; but the Senate, being still opposed to the President, postponed the subject indefinitely on the last day of the term, which was equivalent to a rejection. Upon the death of Chief Justice Marshall he was appointed by Jackson as his successor, and in March, 1836, the Senate which had meanwhile changed its political complexion, confirmed the nomination. He took his seat upon the Supreme Bench in January, 1837. Of the various questions before that Court with which his name has been associated, that known as the "case of Dred Scott" has gained a special prominence from the important political interests which it involves. The Chief Justice, while concurring in the judgment of the majority of the Court that the Circuit Court of the United States for Missouri had no jurisdiction in the suit brought by the plaintiff in error, Dred Scott, on the ground that the latter was not a citizen of Missouri, held, that for more than a century previous to the adoption of the declaration of independence, negroes, whether slaves or free, had been regarded as "beings of an inferior order, and altogether unfit to associate with the white race either in social or political relations; and so far inferior that they had no rights which the white man was bound to respect;" that consequently such persons were not included among the "people" in the general words of that instrument, and could not in any respect be considered as citizens; that the inhibition of slavery in the territories of the United States lying north of the line of 36 deg. 30 min., known as the Missouri Compromise, was unconstitutional; and that Dred Scott, a negro slave, who was removed by his master from Missouri to Illinois, lost whatever freedom he may have thus acquired by being subsequently removed into the territory of Wisconsin, and by his return to the State of Missouri.

☞ Col. T. O. Osborn, of the 39th Illinois regiment, and Frank D. Carley, Esq., of Chicago, will address the citizens of Elgin on Saturday evening, Oct. 15th.

FROM MERCER COUNTY.

The Union Meeting at Aledo—Speeches by Gov. Yates, A. C. Harding &c.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]
ALEDO, Mercer county, Ill., Oct. 12, via ROCK ISLAND, Oct. 13.

This beautiful little inland prairie city, thirty miles from either railroad or river, has to-day been the place where the loyalty of old Mercer has had gratifying exhibition. For some reason the march of improvement, as manifested in the construction of lines of communication, has left this magnificent county far in the back ground, and public speakers upon the great issues which divide the country have, therefore, avoided this section as they would the devastating pestilence.

It was reserved for Gov. Yates, Judge Wm. Pitt Kellogg, and Gen. A. C. Harding to demonstrate that the patriotism of its people only required an opportunity to show itself, to prove that its fires burnt as brightly and that it is as powerful for good, as in more favored local cities.

There were 10,000 people in town to-day, and, as in all the towns we have visited, music, processions and banners. The speaking was held in the open square near the court house. The exercises were opened with prayer, by Rev. Mr. Williams, after which Gen. A. C. Harding, candidate for Congress from this district, made the opening address. Like all that gentleman's efforts, it was clear, convincing and outspoken. He paid a just compliment to the intelligence and the patriotism of the citizens of old Mercer, and spoke with becoming pride of the fact that she was ahead 117 men on all calls. He commented upon the recent revelations in Indiana of the existence of treasonable organizations in the Northwest, and rejoiced that rebel sympathizers in this region, had, because of these revelations, been forced to hide themselves from the just anger of an insulted people. He had letters connecting prominent Democrats with that Order, among others, one from S. Corning Judd, Copperhead candidate for Lieutenant Governor.

While the General was speaking the cheering news of the Union successes in Ohio, Indiana and Pennsylvania, was read to the assembled multitudes, and caused much enthusiasm, which exhibited itself in shouts and cheers for Lincoln and the boys in blue.

Gov. Yates then delivered an address, bold, manly and eloquent, replete with fact, illustration and argument excellently, were received, and intensifying the loyal purpose of his hearers. He was followed by Judge McLain. This meeting was in every sense a proud and triumphant success.

FROM BUREAU COUNTY.

Glorious Meeting in Princeton, Ill.—Speeches by Hons. John Wentworth, E. C. Ingersoll, and Others.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]
PRINCETON, Bureau Co., Ill., Thursday, Oct. 13.

This has been a grand day for Old Bureau county. Her patriotic yeomanry, together with those of other counties in this district, have made a grand reconnoissance in force preparatory to the great ballot contest of the 8th of November next. The crowd is variously estimated at from 15,000 to 20,000. It was the largest gathering ever held in this place, if not in this Congressional district. It was emphatically a grand success—a success in point of numbers, in the size of its procession, in the character of the speeches, and in the enthusiasm and harmony of the occasion.

At an early hour the teams that did not contain the regular delegations commenced to form, and by ten o'clock the streets were thronged, and the vacant lots all crowded with teams. At half past twelve o'clock the procession, headed by the Union Band of Chicago, commenced to move from the depot, north of the town, and was nearly two hours in passing a given point. It contained nearly 1,000 teams, and was literally an army of flags and banners. The banners contained many attractive devices, and patriotic and pointed inscriptions. One side of one of the banners was a painting of Mr Lincoln sitting complacently in a large chair, with a picture of Little Mac in front with a spade—Mr. Lincoln saying, "This reminds me of a little joke." On the other side was the following: "A vote for McClellan is a vote for an armistice—is a vote for disunion—a vote for disunion is a vote for recognition."

About 2 o'clock, the meeting was organized, and Hon John Wentworth, of Chicago, held the audience spell-bound for more than two hours. It was one of his best efforts, abounding in the most convincing argument, the keenest wit, and the loftiest patriotism. It stirred the audience to the highest pitch of enthusiasm.

At the conclusion of Mr. Wentworth's speech, three prize banners were awarded to the three towns having the largest delegations in proportion to their voters. Ohio received the first, Center the second and Dover the third. Dr. Allen, of this place, presented these banners in an appropriate and eloquent speech, after which cheers were given for the Union, the constitution, the candidates, Grant, Sherman, Sheridan and Farragut.

Hon. E. C. Ingersoll spoke from another stand, arousing the people to the highest enthusiasm.

A grand flight of rockets took place in the evening at 8 o'clock. Converse Hall was crowded to its utmost capacity to listen to Hon. Lyman Trumbull. He made a forcible, eloquent and intelligent speech in favor of crushing the rebellion and for constitutional liberty.

At the conclusion of his speech Hon E. C. Ingersoll was called for, and spoke briefly and eloquently. He said the two acts of his life of which he was proudest was voting to abolish the fugitive slave law and for an amendment to the Constitution abolishing slavery.

The meeting closed with cheers for the Constitution, the Union, recent military victories, the speakers, the candidates, our generals, and the boys in blue.

Count on Bureau for 1,500 majority.

Mr. E. Tragaadh, a Swede, also spoke at the Court House in the evening.

FROM ST. PAUL.

Political and Military News.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]
ST. PAUL, Minn., Thursday, Oct. 13, 1864.

A break in the telegraph prevented my telling you yesterday how jubilant Union men feel over the election news. The Copperheads are terribly disheartened, and keep out of sight as much as possible. They are afraid more news will come, making it worse for them. The best kind of feeling prevails, and we are going to wipe out home traitors in November.

The 8th regiment, which was in the Indian expedition, has been ordered South, and will leave as soon as it reaches Fort Snelling. Another company of heavy artillery starts for Nashville on Saturday.

From San Francisco.

SAN FRANCISCO, Wednesday, Oct. 12.—The Union party of Nevada have nominated Blasdell for Governor, and Messrs. Beatty, Brosnan and Lewis for Supreme Judges.

The Central Pacific railroad company state in their annual report that they have 31 miles of railroad and telegraph in operation, and their average monthly receipts since June have been over $16,000, and expenses $3,500.

NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

FROM THE LATE ELECTIONS.

Further and Fuller Details from Ohio and Indiana.

The Result in Pennsylvania Close But Safe for the Union.

HOW THE PENNSYLVANIA SOLDIERS VOTE.

FROM WASHINGTON—DEATH OF CHIEF JUSTICE TANEY.

Speculations as to His Successor.

GENERAL POLITICAL AND MILITARY NEWS.

From Cairo and Below—Highly Important Southern News.

The War in Missouri—Rosecrans Takes the Field.

Whereabouts of Price—The Latest Situation.

FROM SPRINGFIELD—ILLINOIS AND THE DRAFT.

Appalling Calamity in Quebec—Fall of a Cliff.

Great Haul of Counterfeiters in New York.

THE WAR IN GEORGIA—REBEL RUMOR OF THE CAPTURE OF ROME.

The Union Meetings at Princeton and Rock Island.

Foreign Items—The New York Markets.

FROM GRANT, SHERIDAN AND FORTRESS MONROE.

FROM WASHINGTON.

The Vacant Chief Justiceship—Reconstruction—Military Matters.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]
WASHINGTON, Thursday, Oct. 13.

THE VACANT CHIEF JUSTICESHIP.

The death of Chief Justice Taney, at his home in Baltimore, at a late hour last night, was a surprise to every one. He had been ill for a week or two, but had so often recovered from attacks apparently as dangerous, that no apprehensions were aroused except in the immediate family circle.

The question of successorship is scarcely likely to be settled for a few weeks. Men have long been connecting the name of ex-Secretary Chase with the place now made vacant, and the general belief here is, that the popular expectation throughout the country will be, that it will be tendered him. On the one hand, however, there are reasons to suspect that Mr. Chase would hesitate about accepting it, and on the other it is hinted that Mr. Lincoln has different intention. Prominent gentlemen in the Cabinet are known to have urged upon the President last year, at a time when Justice Taney's serious illness led to a discussion of the question, the name of Justice Swain, of Ohio, and the President's reply then is known to have been favorable, if not decisive.

Justice Davis, of Illinois, whose influence with the President in such matters is great, is reported to have made a similar suggestion, and informal consultations of the Bench are understood to have looked to the same end.

Under all the circumstances, therefore, it is safe to conclude that a final disposition of this most important office in the nation is nowise settled.

Another speculation, it deserves no other name, about the Chief Justiceship is, that, after the election, Stanton will get it, and that Banks will take Stanton's place. Of the same nature is the story that Usher will then take the Indiana Judgship, and Holt take Usher's place.

The death of the Chief Justice was announced to the District Supreme Court to-day. A meeting of the Bar will be held to-morrow and the corpse will be escorted to the family burying ground at Frederick, Md., on Saturday.

J. A. Ware, Esq., of Maine, former editor of Forney's *Chronicle*, is appointed solicitor for the sixth Auditor's office of the Treasury department.

RECONSTRUCTION.

Gen Banks, whose visit north seems to be devoted to missionary work in his party in behalf of the system of reconstruction he has put in practice in Louisiana, is out in a long and able letter, six columns solid, addressed to General Senator Jim Lane, in which he argues the whole question of reconstruction, assails the bill which Congress passed, and defends the President for refusing to sign it, and replies to B. M. Wade and Winter Davis. If the vote of Louisiana would be of the slightest consequence one way or another in the Presidential election, there would be a strong opposition in the Union ranks to General Banks' assumption, that the electoral vote of Louisiana should be received, but as the case stands, no attention will be given it.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Oct. 13.—The *Commercial's* Washington special says: Mr. Chase is freely spoken of as the most probable successor of Chief Justice Taney.

Gen. Banks was closeted several hours with the President to-day.

Mr. Paul, the *Times'* correspondent, has been captured by guerillas in the Shenandoah valley.

There was no war news up to two o'clock at the War Department.

FROM CAIRO AND BELOW.

Matters at Memphis—Mississippi River News—Interesting Southern News.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]
CAIRO, Thursday, Oct. 13, 1864.

The Grenada (Miss.) *Picket* of Oct. 8th contains the following:

FIVE MILES FROM CLINTON, LA., Oct. 6.

Yesterday the enemy advanced in heavy force from Bayou Sara, on the Clinton and Woodville roads. Col. Scott, with one regiment only, fought and drove them back on the Jackson road to within two miles of Bayou Sara; but, being flanked, and the enemy being reinforced, Col. Scott fell back on the Liberty road.

The enemy occupied Woodville yesterday, at 5 o'clock a. m., and Clinton early this morning.

MOBILE, Oct. 6.—Five vessels are off the bar, and all is quiet this morning. Four foreigners and one negro were caught near the obstructions, trying to escape to the Yankees.

The *Advertiser* has authentic advices from Forrest's army, via Cherokee, Oct. 6th. He captured 3,000 prisoners, four guns, 700 horses, 2,500 stand of small arms, and 1,000 negro men and children, completely destroying the Alabama and Tennessee Railroad, from Franklin to Decatur. It is considered Forrest's most successful raid.

A special dispatch to the *Rebel Picket*, dated Cherokee, Oct 6th, gives the following list of casualties: Lieut. Col. Taylor, 7th Tenn., slightly wounded; Maj. Kirk, 15th Tenn., slightly wounded; Capt. Daly, commanding 12th Tenn., killed. A good many line officers were killed and wounded.

Forrest's old regiment lost a good many. Capts. Chas. Adams and Chandler, of Gen. Rucker's staff, were severely wounded and left in Tennessee.

In the Mississippi Legislature the Militia Bill caused recently an excited discussion. Judicial officers were exempted. The House took recess. On reassembling the Rev. Dr. Hannon prayed, and in his prayer earnestly sought the Almighty to forgive that body its iniquity in subjecting the ministry to the horrors of grim-visaged war. The House accepted the admonition, and by a vote of 47 to 8 voted to exempt ministers. The Governor vetoed the bill, and the Legislature passed it over his veto.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]
MEMPHIS, Oct 11, via CAIRO, Thursday, Oct. 13.

All is quiet in front of our lines, the enemy have disappeared and gone beyond the Noncounah. A few stragglers were picked up in the woods between this city and Noncounah by our cavalry and brought in. They say Chalmers had 1,500 men. They were conscripting and driving off cattle and intended no attack. They have retired, it is supposed to Tupelo. Three rebel deserters came into our lines this morning and took the amnesty oath. They deserted from the First Tennessee cavalry and had been four years in the service. They say that nearly all the body guard deserted within that week. Eight are supposed to have gone bushwhacking in Kentucky. They numbered 40 Veterans.

The steamboat Eclipse, Capt. W. C. Voorhies, from St. Louis Oct. 6th, heavily freighted with Government stores and horses, for White River, arrived at an early hour this morning.

From Mr. W. R. Harry, Clerk, we learn the following: About nine o'clock last night, as the boat was rounding the bend at the foot of Island No. 37, a volley of musketry was poured into her from the Arkansas shore, followed by quick and irregular firing. Four balls passed through the pilot house, in close proximity to the pilot, three through her Texas and saloon, and an indefinite number below. The guerillas shouted several times for the "d—d Yankees" to surrender, but the boat was kept on her course by her gallant officers, who know no such terms, and she was soon out of range of the rebel's fire, though they pursued her for some distance along the shore, continually firing.

Mr. Gus. Phillips, engineer, while standing bravely at his post, was struck on the right foot by a bullet, receiving a slight wound. He was not disabled for duty. Jas. Mitchell, a colored deck hand, was shot in the right leg, below the knee, and the bone was badly broken.

Two horses were killed, and several wounded. A refugee family who were taken aboard from a skiff at Fulton, said the rebels numbered 200, well armed and equipped. They are supposed to be stragglers from Price's army.

They are committing extensive depredations on the property of citizens.

A letter from Capt. H. A. Tripp, of the steamer Kate Hart, dated at the mouth of White River, October 8, says: White River was rapidly rising, and there was six feet of water. A rebel force of 1,400 crossed on the night of the 4th, below Pine Bluff, causing considerable excitement at the Bluff.

CAIRO, October 13.—By the arrival of the steamer Belle of St. Louis, your correspondent has Memphis papers of the 14th inst. The *Bulletin* says: Slight skirmishing occurred a few miles out on the Hernando road on Sunday night, between a small force of our cavalry and some bushwhackers, resulting in the loss to the enemy of one killed and three prisoners. Firing was heard at several other points, but no damage is known to be sustained by our men. The prisoners were brought into Irving prison yesterday.

Gen. Brayman, whose headquarters are at Natchez, has recently issued some very stringent orders for the government and conduct of officers under his command. The admission of civilians to Fort McPherson is only in special cases, as clergymen, to attend sick, etc. Officers are strictly forbidden making visits of condolence and sympathy, or maintaining correspondence with persons held as prisoners. The receipt of costly presents will be regarded with suspicion and made the subject of inquiry. Horse racing, betting and improper tizing are strictly prohibited.

Three Confederate soldiers, Wm. and John Frost, and Isaac Potts, of Mississippi, came into our lines yesterday and surrendered to our pickets, to avail themselves of the privileges of the amnesty act. The latter belonged to the 1st Tennessee cavalry, and has served in the rebel army nearly four years. The others are from Valentine's regiment, and have served two years. They tell a story similar to other rebel deserters, that they are tired of the cause, and that there is a demoralization among the rebels; that the soldiers are all tired of the war, and hundreds are deserting daily. Neely's entire body guard deserted a few weeks since, and could not be found. It was supposed they had gone bushwhacking in Kentucky. Officers and wealthy citizens talk of fighting to the last ditch, or ten years more of war, success of the South, etc. Secesh women urge a great many into the army. They are the most bitter rebels. Conscripting is carried on without regard to age. Many desert to the woods, instead of coming into our lines, fearful that the amnesty act is only a trap. The soldiers are told by their officers that Confederate deserters are forced into the Federal ranks. Deserters are hunted with bloodhounds.

Chalmers was at Mobile a few weeks ago. Part of his force is there yet.

One dollar in United States currency is equal to twelve dollars of Confederate currency. In some places, particularly this side of the Tallahatchie, Confederate paper cannot be passed at all; the citizens have plenty of greenbacks.

These men deserted a month ago, and have had much difficulty in reaching this city. They will take the amnesty oath, and be sent North.

The Montgomery (Ala.) *Appeal* confesses that there is an uneasy feeling prevailing in the popular mind, engendered by the belief that there is an under-current prevailing in the South in favor of reconstruction. It says: This subject is talked of in private circles, and discussed in public assemblies, but there are few who have the temerity to avow themselves in favor of this method of closing the war. Some sort of a reconstruction is spoken of by some, and another sort by others, and it is evident that no concentration of ideas on the subject can be had. Such being the fact, the consequences of such discussion can result only in evil.

Under the new military law of Alabama, Government contractors, Provost Marshals, Government detectives, Justices of the Peace and Constables are required to do military duty.

The Mobile *Tribune* reports a Federal raid from Mariana. A Federal raid from Milton, Fla., is reported by the Mobile *Evening Telegraph*, numbering 500 men. They did some damage, driving off cattle, and capturing Lieut Gordon, several of his men and some citizens. A communication in the Montgomery *Appeal* is very much opposed to a reconstruction, deeming it impossible.

The Alabama Legislature, on Sept. 29th, passed resolutions welcoming Jeff. Davis and Gen. Taylor, also complimenting Gen. Roddy, Hon. B. H. Hill, and Gov. Harris of Tennessee. A bill was introduced regulating the prices of provisions.

The Mobile *Register* predicts that if Lincoln is elected, there will be a Western revolution before March; but if McClellan is elected, there will be peace before March 4th.

Brigadier-General A. J. Vaughn and Hon. W. S. Avery, of Memphis, are at present at Eutaw, Ala. General Vaughn lost his left foot before Atlanta, and is slowly convalescing.

Three prominent Louisianians have recently died west of the Mississippi. These were Ex-Governor Henry Johnson, Hon. B. L. Hodge and P. E. Bonford.

Ex-Governor Morehead, of Kentucky, is making speeches in Texas.

Major Magoffin was killed by Federals at Bayou Grossatete a short time ago.

The *Appeal* derives comfort from an article that it copies from the Memphis *Argus* in relation to a want of harmony among Unionists.

FROM SPRINGFIELD.

The Draft in Several Districts—State Military News.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]
SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Thursday, Oct. 13.

The condition of the draft in this State is about as follows:

FIRST DISTRICT—Several wards and sub-districts are not yet drafted. Some sub-districts which have been drafted did not meet call on the first draft, but are now filling up, but the work progresses slowly.

SECOND DISTRICT—Doing very well, and there is but little drafting on account of volunteering.

THIRD DISTRICT—This district is doing better than any other. There will be but little drafting, on account of active volunteering.

FOURTH DISTRICT—No report.

FIFTH DISTRICT—Is nearly through. The district is doing well, but volunteering is not active. The drafted men are coming forward.

SIXTH DISTRICT—Doing very well in volunteering, and the draft is progressing.

SEVENTH DISTRICT—Doing well in both drafting and volunteering. The work is nearly finished.

EIGHTH DISTRICT—Finished.

NINTH DISTRICT—Finished, except Fulton county.

TENTH DISTRICT—Finished.

ELEVENTH DISTRICT—Well advanced.

TWELFTH DISTRICT—Very much behind. Her quota is 2,700.

THIRTEENTH DISTRICT—Finished. But 128 men are called for in this district.

The company of the 196th Pennsylvania volunteers, stationed here, did not vote, their papers having been forwarded too late for that purpose.

The First National Bank of this city has sold over $200,000 worth of the 10 40 bonds, and $260,000 of the 7 3 10s United States bonds.

Major Heffernan to-day mustered in 567 men, of whom 117 were drafted.

FROM ST. LOUIS.

The War in Missouri—Price's Whereabouts—Rosecrans Gone to the Front.

[Correspondence of the Chicago Tribune.]
ST. LOUIS, Thursday, Oct. 13.

A gang of rebels, supposed to be guerillas, burned the depot at Syracuse, on the Pacific Railroad, on Thursday night. They also burned the depot at Otterville, and a water tank at Lamine. There is no account of their burning Lamine Bridge yet.

Major General Jas. E. Mower was yesterday relieved of the command of the division which has won so gallant a name in the West under his leadership, and was ordered by Gen. Sherman to report for duty immediately at Atlanta.

John F. Abshert, bushwhacker, sentenced by a military commission to be hung, but whose sentence has not been carried into effect for some unexplained reason, was brought down from Alton yesterday, and will be executed to-morrow.

Maj. Gen. Rosecrans, with Col. Dubois, and other members of his staff, accompanied by an escort, left this city on a special train at half-past seven o'clock last evening for the seat of war in Missouri. The train would take the party to Washington, when they will proceed on horseback, or by steamer, to Jefferson City, and thence, probably, in pursuit of the enemy.

Gen. McNeil, who arrived here last evening from Jefferson City, insists that Price has not been in Boonville, but only sent a detachment there. It is also denied that any of the rebel troops had crossed the Missouri, as reported. Price's rear guard is said to have been, yesterday, over 100 miles south of Jefferson City, and still moving on.

ST. LOUIS, Thursday, Oct. 13.—The Radical Union Convention, 1st Congressional district, yesterday nominated Chas. P. Johnson for Congress.

THE WAR IN GEORGIA.

A Highly Important Rumor by Rebel Sources—Rome Captured by their Forces—The Situation of Atlanta.

NEW YORK, Thursday, Oct. 13.—The Richmond *Whig* has a dispatch from Augusta, Ga., which says they reported capture of Rome, with three thousand negroes, is confirmed. The Yankees destroyed all their stores and two squares in the business part of the town.

Gen. Wheeler dashed into Marietta and burned a block of store-houses.

HEADQUARTERS, ATLANTA, Oct. 5.—Owing to the frequent interruptions of communications with the North, Atlanta is as yet no base of supplies. It is all the Commissary of Subsistence can do to feed the hungry months of the armies.

The rebel army are fortifying strongly at Lovejoy, and have one corps, perhaps more, threatening Marietta. Little else is known about them at headquarters to day.

The Army of the Tennessee, Major General O. O. Howard commanding, is being thoroughly reorganized and consolidated. Logan has gone home, on a brief respite from duty. Gen. P. Joseph Osterhaus commands his corps temporarily. Blair is also absent, and rumor says when he returns he will be Military Governor of Georgia.

Brigadier General T. E. Ransom, whom the soldiers designate as McPherson No. 2, is commanding the corps of Blair, and is very popular.

Lieut. Col. J. W. Titus, Major Wm. H. Chamberlin and Adjutant John R. Hunt, all of the 81st Ohio, have resigned and are now American citizens. The major and adjutant were considered capital officers, and, as such, beloved by their regiment.

Brig. Gen. John M Corse is assigned to the command of the forces and fortresses at Rome, in the District of the Etowah, under Steedman.

A general court martial has been ordered to convene in Atlanta on the 1st day of November, for the trial of Brig. Gen. Sweeney, United States volunteers, upon several very grave charges, including conduct unbecoming an officer and a gentleman, violation of the Articles of War, and giving a challenge to his corps commander, Maj. Gen. Grenville M. Dodge.

NEW YORK, Thursday, Oct. 13.—The Augusta, Georgia, dispatches of the 8th, in the Richmond *Whig* of Monday, announcing the capture of Rome, are considered doubtful.

Gen. Sherman telegraphed from Allatoona on the evening of the 9th, as follows: Hood observing our approach, has moved rapidly back to Dallas and Van Wert.

LATER FROM THE ELECTIONS.

INDIANA.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]
INDIANAPOLIS, Thursday, Oct. 13.

Official returns are beginning to come in, and the majorities for the State ticket increase. Morton leads the ticket in many counties, and his majority will fall little, if any, short of 25,000.

The First District has gone Democratic for Congressman, about 1,000—an Union gain of 2,000.

In the Second District, Kerr, the Democratic Congressman, beats Curry about 1,200.

The Third District all right. Hill, Union, beats the drunkard, Harrington, by 1,500 votes for Congress. Two years ago this district was 1,375 Democratic.

The Fourth District is close, and it will require the official count to decide it.

The Fifth District gives Julian about 10,000. Dumont carries the Sixth District by 8,000.

The Seventh is still in doubt, but returns show Owen county to have given over 500 Democratic, which, if true, elects Voorhees, unless official counts reduce the 1,500 in Sullivan. Voorhees' election by some 300 majority, however, is conceded by many Union men.

Returns from the 8th, 9th and 10th districts are not full, but the Union majority in each will be over 1,000. The 11th district elects St[illegible]ll (Union) by over 2,000. The Legislature is Union in both branches.

The Senate stands so far 26 Union to 24 Democrats, and we may gain one or two more. The House is 58 Union certain too 42 Democratic, with the prospect of making the 58 63.

Circuit Judges were elected in the 1st, 2d, 3d, 4th, 6th, 7th, 8th and 10th districts. Of these we carry the 1st, 7th, 8th and 10th. The 1st district is a gain of one Judge.

The bogus Democracy are used up in the Hoosier State. Dodd, Athon & Co., are repudiated by leading members of the party, and all concede the State to Lincoln by a rousing majority. The great victory will be celebrated to-night in University Square.

LATER.

INDIANAPOLIS, Oct. 13—9 p. m.—The official count in the 4th district indicates the election of Farquhar, Union Congressman, over Berry by sixty majority.

LATEST.

Official returns from all the counties in the 4th district are complete. Farquhar is elected by 116 majority. This makes eight Union Congressmen certain.

OHIO.

CHATTANOOGA, Oct. 12.—The vote at the camp of the 18th Ohio was 1,067. The Union majority was 1,000. One regiment was absent.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Oct. 13.—The 173d regiment, a new regiment from the 11th District, gives the Union ticket 430, and the Copperhead 117. The 12th Battery gives 104 Union, unanimous. Nine voting precincts in Washington and Alexandria went 535 to 18. The Louisville Hospital 362 to 11.

PENNSYLVANIA.

PHILADELPHIA, Thursday, Oct. 13.—It is generally conceded that there will be a Union majority on the home vote in the State. The Congressional delegation will probably stand 16 Union to 8 Democrats.

The soldiers vote has commenced coming in. Though but 5,323 ballots have been received the Union majority is 4,667.

HARRISBURG, Thursday, Oct. 13.—Although not required by law the State is keeping a regular book of record of the official returns of the army, which are entered by counties and Congressional Districts as far as received.

A few commissioners arrived to-day, bringing with them the returns from the hospitals about Washington, and from some portions of Sheridan's army, which latter it appears they were able to reach notwithstanding the rumor to the contrary.

The entire number of votes thus far opened and entered at the State depot will scarcely reach 4000, and these are scattered through the various counties of the State. The commissioners who have arrived here uniformly repeat that more than two-thirds of the troops they visited have voted the Union ticket.

NEW YORK, Thursday, Oct. 13.—While the *Tribune* says of the Pennsylvania election that "there is a prospect of a small Union majority on the home vote, but it may be the other way," the *World* does not make any claim to the State whatever. It has a dispatch from Philadelphia, Oct. 12th, which says: "The Democrats have carried the State by from 6,000 to 10,000 majority on the home vote."

PHILADELPHIA, Thursday, Oct. 13.—We have reported majorities from forty-three counties, showing a Union majority of 8,673. In the remaining twenty-three counties the vote of last year gave a Union majority of 1,843, making a total apparent Union majority of 10,515. If we allow a total falling off in the Union vote of 8,000 in the counties to be heard from, there will still be a Union majority on the home vote alone of 2,515.

The *Age* claims a gain of 20,000 on Curtin's vote, and that the Democrats will have a majority on the home vote of 5,000. A footing up of the table of reported Democratic gains shows a total so far of 14,222 in 47 counties.

The 12th Congressional District, Luzerne county, gives 1,600 Democratic majority—before reported at 2,000. The Republicans claim the election of Ketcham to Congress by the soldier's vote.

NEW YORK, Thursday, Oct. 13.—The *Commercial's* Washington special states that a telegram from City Point says, six Pennsylvania regiments give 950 Union and 121 Democratic votes.

FROM MICHIGAN.

The Campaign in the Southern Counties.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]
JACKSON, Mich., Thursday, Oct. 13.

Now that Indiana has so nobly redeemed herself, Hon. Schuyler Colfax, Speaker of the House of Representatives, is to take the stump in Michigan. He is announced to speak next week at Coldwater, Pontiac, Detroit, Port Huron and Hillsdale.

This afternoon an immense mass meeting was held at Jackson, and was addressed by Hon Isaac N Arnold, of Ill., and Hon. Jas. M. Ashley, of Ohio.

Gov. Blair and Lt. Gov May were to speak in the evening. There were from eight to ten thousand people present. Almost every portion of the county was represented. It was the largest meeting held at Jackson since 1860. It is thought that the county will be good for 500 majority for the Union candidates.

The Republicans here are jubilant over the recent glorious victories, and are working with renewed energy to accomplish the same grand results.

UNION MASS MEETING IN BUREAU COUNTY, ILL.,

Wentworth, Ingersoll, Palmer and Trumbull Speaking.

PRINCETON, Ill., October 13.—The largest meeting ever held in this Congressional District is being held here to-day. There are from 15,000 to 20,000 people present. The procession, headed by the great Union band of Chicago, probably numbered over a thousand teams, and there are undoubtedly over two thousand teams in town. All the streets, public squares and vacant lots are literally crowded with wagons, carriages and horses. The honest yeomanry are determined the war shall be sustained, and the constitution upheld. Hope and confidence are shown in the countenance of all loyal men, while consternation and dismay are depicted in the faces of the Copperheads. This County (Bureau) can be depended upon for 1,500 majority for Lincoln, and the district for 8,000.

Hon. John Wentworth is making one of his telling characteristic speeches. His sentiments awaken a hearty response from the masses, and the most unbounded enthusiasm prevails. Speaking is also going on at two other stands. Hon. E. C. Ingersoll and General Palmer are to speak at the main stand. Hon. Lyman Trumbull will address the people in the evening.

FROM DAVENPORT.

Important Iowa Military Matters.

DAVENPORT, Iowa, October 13.—The War Department has authorized the raising of a new regiment of volunteers in this State from the 100 day men and discharged veterans. New recruits will also be accepted. Enlistments may be made for one, two or three years, and the $100, $200, and $300 government bounty will be paid. Adjutant General Baker has issued his orders for the organization of the new regiment. He says:

Recruitment must be conducted by successive companies—that is—one company must be completed and ready for the field before another is commenced, or full companies must be presented at once.

Organizations and musters must be governed by existing regulations.

Recruiting officers, for further information, are referred to General Orders Nos. 11 and 26, current series of this Department.

Official information has been received that in the recent battle of Allatoona, on the Chattanooga and Atlanta railroad, Lieut. Col. Redfield, and Lieutenants Ayers, Blodgett, Wright and J. H. Jones, all of the 39th Iowa, were killed, and Capt. W. T. Bennett and Lieut. H. Crawford are missing—probably prisoners. The regiment lost 177. The news comes by special dispatch from Major Griffith.

FROM KENTUCKY.

The Return of Gen. Burbridge's Expedition.

MOUNT STERLING, Ky., Oct. 13.—The troops have arrived here from the Salt Works near Abingdon, Va. The army was safely withdrawn from the battle field by Brigadier General Hobson the command having been turned over to him by his superior. The Gen'l displayed great gallantry and coolness. The troops fought bravely, but suffered greatly during the march to this place. There was constant fighting with our rear guard during the first three days of the retreat.

Lieut. Col Mason, 11th Michigan, was killed in a skirmish on Big Shanty mountain.

Union Victory in Nebraska.

OMAHA, N. T., Thursday, Oct. 13.—Nebraska has elected Union delegates to Congress by a large majority.

POSTSCRIPT.

4:30 O'CLOCK, A. M.

FROM NEW YORK.

Our Midnight Dispatch—Highly Interesting News Summary.

[Special Dispatch to the Western Press.]
NEW YORK, Thursday, Oct. 13—midnight.

The *Herald's* Shenandoah special says, the situation in the Shenandoah Valley is extremely satisfactory. In the fight and chase of Sunday the rout of the enemy was complete. The whole rebel cavalry fought ours and was defeated and dispersed. There is now no large organized body of rebels prepared to operate against Sheridan in the Valley. Lieut. Myers, A. D. C. on Gen. Merritt's staff, goes to Washington with the colors captured during the recent successful operations of our cavalry.

A Winchester letter of the 10th says that Sheridan's field hospital on the outskirts of the town could hardly be improved. The tents are pitched on an elevation that drains well a remarkably fine spring. Eighteen rebel surgeons attend their own wounded.

A private of the 14th Illinois infantry publishes statements relative to the horrors of the Andersonville prisoners, and says all stories published concerning the cruelties are true. The suffering is represented as very great.

FROM NORTH CAROLINA.

The *Herald's* Newbern letter says the fever is still raging violently. Numerous deaths are reported. Several escaped prisoners from Andersonville arrived at Newbern say over 100 escaped the same night with them. Many refugees are arriving from Wilmington, mostly females.

FOREIGN NEWS.

A London *Times* correspondent writing from Nankin subsequent to its capture says: Nankin will now be opened to foreign trade. The subjects of England, France and America, enjoy equal privileges.

Jim Mace arrived at Dublin on the 24th of September. The fight with Joe Coburn takes place on Tuesday, 4th of October. No account came from Wales where he had been putting the finishing touches on his training. No celebrities of the prize ring reached Dublin. Complete arrangements were made respecting the battle. Six to four were given on Mace the day of his arrival.

THE MAILS AND RAILROADS.

The Post Office Department having had its attention repeatedly called to the delays in mail service to Cincinnati, and nearly all other points in the West, Gov. Dennison sent a special agent of the department to examine into the cause of delay, and see what would be necessary to remedy them. The following is an extract from the report of one of the special agents of the Department:

In fact I might say no connection was made by any railroad over which I traveled, with the exception of that at Cleveland, and that is generally made by trains from Cincinnati waiting until the arrival of trains from Buffalo. The statement by Chas. Minot, General Superintendent N. Y. & E. R. R., that it was impossible for their overloaded trains to make schedule time was endorsed by every railroad man with whom I came in contact during my journey. They all agree that the present time table is too short—that the engines and cars provided to meet the increase in transportation have been taken from the several roads, rendering it impossible with their present power to run on their present time-table time.

A convention was recently held in which every road in the West as well as East was represented. A time table was adopted to go into effect on the 31st inst., which it is believed will enable all roads to make their time and preserve the connections with the mails east and west.

ANOTHER HAUL OF COUNTERFEITERS.

Another haul of counterfeiters was made this afternoon in this city, and $50,000 in postal currency, with presses, plates and men, were taken. This is additional to the capture this morning.

THE LATE CHIEF JUSTICE.

The Port Jervis courts nearly all adjourned to-day as a mark of respect for Chief Justice Taney.

FROM HAVANA.

The steamer Eagle from Havana, says the United States gunboat Shenandoah arrived on the 29th with a requisition from our Government for Appleton and Oakes Smith, charged with being engaged in the slave trade. The police were set to work but failed to find the alleged criminals.

Some Mexican gentlemen are said to have recently arrived at Havana *en route* for New York, bearing from Emperor Maximillian letters to the Mexican General Doblado now in this city, guaranteeing him a safe conduct to the Mexican capital.

FROM MEXICO.

A City of Mexico letter, 28th ult., says the war is now virtually at an end. A large body of Republican forces had been routed not far from Durango. It was led by Gen. Ortega, who had managed thus far to prolong its existence. Only a few bands of guerillas remain to keep up the semblance of war. Some of the French regiments are only waiting the arrival of transports to carry them back to France.

The New Orleans *Picayune* of the 4th says, we learn by the arrival of the schooner Gleaner from Matamoras, on the 22d ult., that Matamoras had not been taken up to that time. Cortinas had 1,000 men at Matamoras, ready to meet the French expected from Monterey.

THE COAST BLOCKADE.

The new blockade-runner Constance was sunk while entering Charleston harbor last Wednesday.

SOUTHERN ITEMS.

Gen. Beauregard made a speech at Greensboro, N. C., last Friday.

He said: "We have been crowned with many victories and must look for reverses. He never despaired, even in the midst of the most terrible troubles. All is going well at Richmond. Petersburg must endure, hope and fight, and our independence is certain.

SHERIDAN'S DEPARTMENT.

A special to the *Evening Post*, dated Washington, October 13, says the railroad to Manassas and beyond, is again in running order, and supplies have been forwarded to Gen. Sheridan.

A number of Quartermasters' employees were sent out on the Manassas railroad to-day to clear away the woods and other sheltering places for guerillas along the road. This step is requisite to put a stop to the murderous guerilla outrages, such as that of Monday last.

THE LATE ELECTION.

BALTIMORE, Oct. 13.—Scattering returns from counties coming in, indicate the vote on the new constitution to be close, and the soldiers' vote will probably be required to determine the result.

The *Tribune* and *World* this morning both claim the election in Pennsylvania. Sufficient returns not yet received to decide the case.

FROM FORTRESS MONROE.

FORTRESS MONROE, Thursday, Oct. 13.—Admiral Porter took command of the North Atlantic squadron this morning, in place of Admiral Lee, which event was signalled by salute from the United States steamship Brooklyn.

The flag of truce steamer New York left this morning for Aiken's Landing with 400 rebel prisoners for exchange.

There has been no arrivals from James River up to 4 o'clock this afternoon.

THE MARYLAND ELECTION.

Official returns from Baltimore City increase the majority for the Constitution to 7,726. Cecil Co., 8 districts, gives 144 for the Constitution, one district to hear from will reduce it. Baltimore Co., 3 district, gives 216 for Harford, estimated 300 against. Washington Co. incomplete, estimated 1,200 for. Hagerstown gives 223 majority for the Constitution. Annapolis 57 against. Carroll Co., Westminster, 40 against. Uniontown 158 for. St. Mary's Co., Leonardstown, 244 against. Palmert district 84 against.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 13.—Erie Co. as far as heard from gives Schofield, Rep., 1,823 majority.

A TOO LUCKY THIEF.

In the case of Cummings who stole the bank notes from the Astor House, Judge Dowling has decided the bills worthless because they were unsigned, therefore no larceny was committed. Cummings has been discharged from custody.

GEN. SHERMAN'S REPORT.

Gen. Sherman's report occupies twenty columns of the Army and Navy *Journal*. The *Times* copies freely this morning.

The aggregate strength of Sherman's army, May 1st, was 98,797, with ninety-six guns. About these figures were maintained during the campaign—the number joining from furlough and sickness compensating for the loss in battle and sickness. The report includes all operations from Chattanooga to Atlanta.

MARKET MATTERS.

The stock market opened with increased activity. Governments showed considerable strength, and with bids for large amounts of stock, the first board showed a general advance till near the close, when the bidding dropped and prices were lower. The unexpected interest shown in the new loan gave stimulus to Government stocks. State stocks were quiet and firmer. F. K. R. bonds were unusually active at better prices. Treasury paper is stronger. In debt certificates there was increased activity. Mining shares are better. Sales of railroad stock to day were larger than for some days past. After the board the market fell one cent, recovering at the close with increased disposition to sell.

The Gold market was steady and uniform throughout the morning, but the tendency was slightly upward afterwards, without any special occasion of movement. It opened at 201 and fluctuated to 208. The closing price in the afternoon after the board was 210. At the afternoon board stocks were generally lower than in the morning. The money market continues steady with rather more demand for stock brokers. The 7 per cent loan as yet produces no tendency towards stringency. The demand for discount continues very tight and rates unchanged. Foreign exchange is moderately active, sellers bills having the greatest preference. Merchants' sterling bills vary from 218@231. The recent unsettled condition of affairs in England have a tendency to produce increased discrimination between names.

Bids for the new loan come in rapidly. Probably fifty millions have been offered already from New York.

There is more activity in the general trade among dry goods—a gradual stiffening of prices, especially in domestic. Cotton, woolen and other foreign dress goods are in more demand, and prices rule very firm.

Gold closed at the evening board at 207¾.

☞ For Afternoon Telegraph see Second Page.

New Advertisements.

APPLES! APPLES! APPLES! of the choicest varieties, received daily by the car load. Also, CHESNUTS AND SWEET CIDER. For sale at No. 7 Wigwam Building, corner of Lake and Market streets. BILLINGS, GOODRICH & CO.

WINTER APPLES, CHESTNUTS, CIDER.—A large assortment of Fine Apples and Chestnuts on hand and for sale at prices that will suit all who want Good Fruit. Orders from the country solicited. BILLINGS, GOODRICH & CO., No. 7 Wigwam. Box 3111.

TO HAVE YOUR PHOTOGRAPH taken requires but a very few moments of your time, and only think what a pleasure it would be to your friends and family. At Everitt's, 121 Lake street, you can procure Six Photographs for Two Dollars per dozen. WM. M. EVERITT, Proprietor. FAY NEAS, Operator.

INSTRUCTION IN MUSIC. MISS EMMA LITTLE, FROM BOSTON. A thoroughly accomplished teacher of the Piano and Guitar, will give instruction to pupils. TERMS—Piano, $20. Guitar, $10, for 24 lessons. ☞ The best of city and Eastern references. RESIDENCE: No. 93 NORTH WELLS STREET.

WABASH AVENUE HOME for sale at a decided bargain by THOS. B. BRYAN'S Real Estate Office. THE BEST BARGAIN OF A GOOD HOME IN THE MARKET.

MASONIC. There will be a Special Communication of Waubansia Lodge No. 160, A. F. and A. M. at Oriental Hall, this (FRIDAY) evening, Oct. 14th, at 7 o'clock. J. E. CHURCH, Secretary.

MASONIC. There will be a Regular Convocation of Washington Chapter No. 43, R. A. M. this (FRIDAY) evening. WM. HIMROD, Jr., Secretary.

WILLIAM A. BUTTERS & CO. AUCTIONEERS. Salesrooms in Portland Block. NOS. 148, 150 AND 152 DEARBORN-ST.

REGULAR SATURDAY SALE. HOUSEHOLD GOODS, &c., &c., AT AUCTION, On Saturday, Oct. 15th, at 9½ O'Clock, At Butters' Auction Rooms, in Portland Block, Nos. 148, 150 and 152 Dearborn street. HOUSEHOLD GOODS—The entire Furniture of a family breaking up housekeeping. NEW FURNITURE—Bedsteads, Bureaus, Card Tables, &c. CARPETS—New and Second-hand Carpets and Mattings, Rugs, &c. PIANO FORTE—One Square Piano, one Upright Piano. TEAS, &c.—10 chests Green and Black Teas. CIGARS AND LIQUORS—20,000 superior Cigars, Liquors in cases and casks. STOVES—Parlor, Office Stoves and Cooking Stoves. WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

DRY GOODS, BOOTS AND SHOES. Cloths, Cassimeres, Beavers, Custom Made Clothing, Undershirts, Drawers and Wool Socks, Gauntlets, Buck Gloves, Yankee Notions, &c. AT AUCTION, On TUESDAY and WEDNESDAY, Oct. 18th and 19th, [illegible] WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auct'rs.

COAL! COAL! COAL!—A superior article of Illinois Coal for sale by the CAR LOAD. Persons desiring to economize in fuel will do well to apply to BUTT & BROOKS, [illegible]

TO CIGAR DEALERS!—[illegible] Which requires no Capital. [illegible]

New Advertisements.

PAPER HANGINGS, PAPER HANGINGS, DECORATIONS, Borders, Etc. NEW STYLES FOR FALL TRADE!

BEDDING! BED FURNISHINGS AND UPHOLSTERY GOODS.

WINDOW SHADES AND TRIMMINGS. E. G. L. FAXON, 70 Lake Street.

FURS, HATS AND CAPS! LASAK & MORRIS, 107 Randolph Street, Chicago, BRANCH OF F. W. LASAK'S SONS, 379 BROADWAY, N.Y. Importers, Manufacturers and Dealers in Ladies', Gents' and Children's FURS, Buffalo Skins, Fur Goods of every description. ALSO, DEALERS IN HATS AND CAPS, Gloves, Buck Gloves and Mittens, Umbrellas, Canes, &c. New York Fashions received as soon as issued. All goods warranted as represented. Manufacturing and Shipping Furs bought. SIGN OF THE POLAR BEAR, 107 Randolph st., Chicago, Ill.

ONE HUNDRED DAY TROOPS. Officers of One Hundred Day Regiments can have their accounts collected through us. ORDNANCE RETURNS MADE OUT. COMMUTATION OF RATIONS For men prior to muster made out and collected. Call in and get the necessary Blanks or send for them by letter. Address ISAAC R. HITT & CO., 83 Clark street.

COOK COUNTY SCRIP BOUGHT BY G. F. GIBBS, 134 South Clark street, (Up-stairs), Room No. 4, next door to the Provost Marshal's.

TO BUILDERS. Sale by Sheriff on SATURDAY, Oct. 15th, at 10 o'clock A. M. at north door of Court House, of a large assortment of Doors, window Blinds and Window Sash.

DISSOLUTION OF COPARTNERSHIP.—The co-partnership heretofore existing between JOHN C. PHILLIPS and THOMAS RAINSBERRY, under the firm name of PHILLIPS & RAINSBERRY, Brewers, Has this day been dissolved by mutual consent. All debts owing to said partnership are to be collected and received by JOHN C. PHILLIPS, and all debts of said co-partnership are to be paid and adjusted by him. JOHN C. PHILLIPS, T. RAINSBERRY.

DISSOLUTION OF COPARTNERSHIP.—The co-partnership heretofore existing under the firm name of GEO. STEEL & CO., is this day dissolved by mutual consent. [illegible] Chicago, Oct. 13th, 1864. GEO. STEEL, S. McKICHAN, JAS. STEEL.

NEW SKIRT For 1864. A new and great invention in Hoop Skirts. THE DUPLEX ELLIPTIC (OR DOUBLE) STEEL SPRING. J. I. & J. O. WEST, 97 Chambers Street, New York, Are the owners of the patent, and exclusive manufacturers of this, J. W. BRADLEY'S PATENTED DUPLEX ELLIPTIC STEEL SPRING SKIRTS. [illegible] ☞ Inquire for the DUPLEX ELLIPTIC SPRING SKIRTS.

BRADLEY'S PATENT "DUPLEX ELLIPTIC" SKIRT. Most Popular and Flexible in use. ROSS & GOSSAGE, 121 & 123 Lake street, Chicago.

PATENT DUPLEX ELLIPTIC SKIRT. Combining elegance, lightness, comfort and economy, and unquestionably the most desirable article made. For sale by POTTER PALMER, 110, 112, 114 & 116 Lake street, Chicago.

BRADLEY'S DUPLEX ELLIPTIC SKIRT. Very flexible, folded easily, when in use, to occupy a small space, [illegible] For sale by A. G. DOWNS & CO., 150 Lake st., Chicago.

BRADLEY'S DUPLEX ELLIPTIC SKIRT. Most Practical and Desirable article made. ROSS & FOSTER, 105 Lake street, (New Store.)

LEATHER BELTING MANUFACTURED BY W. H. WHITMARSH, 196 LAKE STREET, (Up-Stairs,) Chicago, Ill. Railroad Companies, Elevators, Machinists and others, in want of best quality of Belting, will do better to call on the manufacturer, as above, before purchasing elsewhere.

THE BEST CUSTOM-MADE BOOTS In the market, are manufactured by C. M. HENDERSON & CO. Nos. 4, 6 & 8 Lake Street. OPPOSITE THE ADAMS HOUSE, CHICAGO. They have in store the largest stock of Eastern work in the west, bought in May and June, before the advance, and will sell many styles lower than Eastern prices. ALSO, A LARGE STOCK OF Boot Moccasins and Shoe Packs for Lumbermen.

200 BALES PRIME HOPS FOR SALE BY RICE BROTHERS, Commission Merchants and Dealers in Hops, MILWAUKEE, WIS.

FRENCH AND SPANISH CLASSES BY A. FAVANDER, at his rooms, 90 Washington Street. [illegible]

Wrought Iron Pipe AT WHOLESALE, By R. T. CRANE & BRO., 10 WEST LAKE STREET.

New Advertisements.

105. Chicago, Oct. 7, '64. 105.

ROSS & FOSTER'S NEW STORE, 105 LAKE STREET. CLOTH PLAIDS Reduced to Fourteen Shillings, former price Twenty. FANCY DRESS GOODS At Six Shillings, former price Ten and Twelve Shillings. ALL STYLES OF DRESS GOODS Reduced Twenty-five to Fifty per cent. less than importing cost. BLACK SILKS. Eight Dollar quality reduced to Five; Four Dollar quality reduced to Three, and all other qualities in Fancy Colors and Blacks, reduced Twenty-five to Fifty per cent. below importing cost. Fine French Merinos, In all colors, Twelve Shillings. EXTRA QUALITY AT TWO DOLLARS. BEST QUALITY AMERICAN DELAINES Three Shillings, (two weeks back) price 35 cents. In short, we are determined our prices SHALL BE AS LOW AS THE LOWEST, as our goods are all bought on the most favorable terms, and the majority of our present stock at the late panic sales, which enables us to offer extra inducements to our large increasing business. Remember, ROSS & FOSTER'S NEW STORE, BETWEEN CLARK AND DEARBORN STREETS.

PAPER HANGINGS. McGRATH & COLLINGBOURNE, Wholesale and Retail Dealers in FRENCH & AMERICAN PAPER HANGINGS, DECORATIONS & WINDOW SHADES, 78 Randolph Street, Chicago. Store & Office Shades made to Order. J. J. McGRATH would return his sincere thanks for the liberal patronage he has heretofore received, and would solicit a continuance of favors for the new firm.

WEBER, WILLIAMS & FITCH, JOBBERS OF HATS, CAPS, FURS, ETC., Are now ready to offer to the trade a very full and well assorted stock for Fall and Winter Trade, Embracing all new and choice styles of HATS, CAPS, FURS, LADIES' HATS, FURS, LADIES', MISSES AND CHILDREN'S SKATING CAPS, UMBRELLAS, ROBES, BUCK GLOVES, MITTENS, &c., &c. All of which will be offered at the lowest market prices. ALL BUYERS are solicited to examine our stock before purchasing elsewhere. WEBER, WILLIAMS & FITCH, 13 and 15 Lake st., Chicago.

SILK AND BUNTING FLAGS Constantly on Hand and Made to Order. We at all times have on hand the LARGEST STOCK IN THE WEST, And can furnish the best of goods at the lowest market price. CAMPAIGN FLAGS marked so that the letters can be removed without injury to the Flag. GILBERT HUBBARD & CO., Ship Chandlers and Sailmakers, 205 and 207 South Water st.

REAL ESTATE Of all kinds for sale in the Office of BAIRD & BRADLEY, Corner Lake and Lasalle Sts. We have on our lists choice Business and Residence Property, improved and unimproved, some very attractive. Also, a large variety of desirable lots in good locations, for $500 each and upwards.

DRAFT! DRAFT! DRAFT! Drafted men can be furnished with Substitutes by calling on ISAAC R. HITT & CO., 83 Clark street.

LELAND & MIXER'S OFFICE will, on and after this date, be at their NEW PACKING HOUSE, Corner of Seventeenth and Grove streets, two blocks west of Clark street. Chicago, Oct. 11th, 1864.

TO POWDER DEALERS.—The Oriental Powder Company caution dealers against buying Damaged Powder of our brand, as a quantity damaged by disaster on the Lake has been sold in this market for the purpose of being remanufactured. [illegible] authorized agents, D. NEWHALL, Jr., 15 River st., and BROCH WOODS, 182 Lake st.

TRUSSES. HARD RUBBER TRUSS CO., 176 South Clark street. J. S. KENDALL, Manager. This Truss is unlike and superior to ALL others [illegible] ☞ Special attention given to the application of Trusses.

EYE & EAR. DR. UNDERWOOD, Graduate of Bellevue Medical College and New York Ophthalmic College, operates for Cross Eyes, Cataract, &c., and removes with marvelous certainty all Diseases of the Eye and Ear within the reach of human skill. Office No. 165 Randolph street, Chicago.

MESS BEEF, FRESH PACKED, Now ready and for sale at 198 South Water street. R. M. GRAVES & CO.

SALT. SALT. Coarse, Fine, Dairy and Ground Solar Salt, in lots to suit, at LOWEST MARKET RATES, at 126 South Water street, Chicago, Illinois. E. HASKIN.

PORK AND BEEF. We have in store a few hundred bbls. MESS, M. O. AND RUMP PORK AND MESS BEEF, For sale, which we offer in lots to suit the trade. UNDERWOOD & CO., 191 South Water street.

DRAFTED MEN, ATTENTION. You are requested to call at No. 5 North Wells street and procure for yourselves Substitutes, [illegible] HANSTEAD & CO.

ANY GENTLEMAN WHO IS [illegible]

NEW DRIED APPLES. 500 BBLS. NEW DRIED APPLES For sale in lots to suit, [illegible]

APPLES! APPLES!! Choice Michigan, Ohio and New York Apples, For sale by the car load, [illegible]

TO STAVE MAKERS AND OTHERS.—[illegible] Chicago, Oct. 11, 1864.

Chicago Tribune.

FRIDAY, OCTOBER 14, 1864.

HOW WE SUCCEED IN THE WAR.

The Washington Intelligencer says:

[illegible]

This question involves three considerations.

1. What have been the "resources of men and money placed in the Administration's hands" as compared with those placed in the hands of the rebellion?

2. What are we entitled to expect, and who are entitled to expect it? and

3. What is our progress?

1. The resources confided to the Administration have never been sufficient, in the view of the *National Intelligencer*, or of any other paper of its class, to suppress the rebellion. There never has been a time since the bombardment of Sumter when the *Intelligencer*, or any other Copperhead paper looking ahead, has not declared our means inadequate to the attainment of success, or when, in view of the condition and numbers of our own and the rebel armies they have not foreboded defeat and disaster to our arms. They now forebode defeat and disaster to Grant, Sherman and Sheridan. They have from the first claimed that by no military power we could bring to bear could the rebellion be subdued. Whatever any other portion of the people have the right to expect, the Copperheads, including the *Intelligencer*, have no right to expect that which would belie all their own prophecies. As these resources of men and money were placed in the hands of the Administration in spite of the opposition of the *Intelligencer* and of all Copperheads, they are not the principals in the transaction but its opponents. So far as Jeff. Davis has failed they may call him to account for defeating their prediction. But they have no right to complain of Mr. Lincoln and of our army and navy for failing to accomplish in three years what they voted from the start, could not be done at all. Either they were dishonest before in declaring the inadequacy of our means and in prophesying failure to us in spite of all we could do, or they are dishonest now in claiming that our means have been ample and that the fault is our own.

2. That portion of the people for whom the *Intelligencer* speaks are entitled to expect no success whatever, for they are lending the weight of a powerful political faction to prevent it. They are seeking to hold up to view the North as divided and the South as united, the North as erring and the rebels as justified, the North as weak and the rebels as strong, the Northern administration as foolish and fanatical, the rebel administration as discreet, powerful, and statesmanlike; they oppose using black troops and drafting white ones; clamor against reinforcements and bemoan the evils of war as if they were crimes of the administration. Such men, and they include the whole Copperhead faction, are on the other side. In "counting the resources of men" they must be counted in for Jeff. Davis "first last and all the time." With their aid the rebellion is not so far inferior in strength to the Government as to make the success of the latter a thing to be demanded as a right by any, least of all by those who prevent it. Had the Copperheads, from the start, come up, and stood up, faithfully to the support of the rebellion, not by paying taxes, which they could not avoid, submitting to the draft with a bayonet to their breasts, or the hardly less compulsory act of pretending to be for the war just after every victory, for all of which we owe them no thanks, but loyally and unitedly, the rebels admit and every Copperhead will confess the war would long ago have been terminated with success. They are, therefore, responsible for every life and for every limb lost, for widow and cripple made since the hour when the war would have ended had they sustained it by a united North.

3. With this great drawback, however, we have made all the progress which the most sanguine could have expected, in all our armies except where the Copperhead Generals McClellan, Porter, Buell, Patterson, and other half-hearted "friends of the South"—half-breed rebels—have been our commanders. How could we expect our armies to win if the rebels supplied us with our officers, and supplied our officers with their principles? We challenge the whole Copperhead press to point out a single question of principle connected with this war in which McClellan differs from Jeff. Davis. Both agreed by voting for Breckinridge that the North was wholly wrong, and that the slave States had a right to secede, in the event of Mr. Lincoln's election, for that was the distinct platform of the Breckinridge Democracy. For the first two years of the war, Mr. Lincoln sought to combine the Democratic party of the North to his support, by conforming liberally to their principles, and appointing their men. But he soon found they were of two kinds—the true and false—those who believed we were right, and would succeed, and those who believed we were wrong, and would have to compromise; experience proved that the latter were little better than traitors in the camp. They would not fight. That was not "their plan." They were waiting for the Government to get ready to compromise. McClellan—the great unready—the great defeated—the peace compromiser, always fighting for a surrender instead of a victory, with Washington instead of Richmond in view, and with Richmond instead of Washington as his base—was their prototype. So far as Mr. Lincoln "sub-let the job" of restoring the Union to this class of men, he failed,—our battle fields prove it—and the interests of his own reputation, if he had no higher motive than selfishness, compelled him to remove them and give the trust to those who believed it both righteous and possible to perform it. Apart from McClellan's Army of the Potomac, Patterson and Porter's treason in the Shenandoah and Buell's pusillanimity in Kentucky and Tennessee, the world's history presents no parallel to the uniformity and splendor of our success. We have done more in three years than Napoleon in fifteen. England and France were two years in accomplishing a siege but little more important than that of Vicksburg, and by no means rivalling that of Richmond. Those who have at any time believed in our success, still believe in it, with many more. In their view, all things considered, we have made the progress which the people were entitled to expect from the resources of men and money placed in our hands.

FRANCIS C. KERNAN.

The New York *Evening Post* gives several reasons why the loyal men of the Oneida district should vote for their candidate Roscoe Conkling for Congress, instead of being led off a second time after Mr. Francis C. Kernan, who was elected two years ago on the pretense of being for a more vigorous prosecution of the war than the Republicans themselves. The *Post* has omitted to notice one important feature in Mr. Kernan's record. When the House and Senate failed to agree upon the enrollment bill of last session a committee of conference was appointed, consisting of Messrs. Wilson, Grimes, and Nesmith of the Senate, and Messrs. Schenck, Deming and Kernan of the House. All the subjects of disagreement were easily disposed of till the section relating to the enrollment of colored men was reached. At this point Mr. Kernan bolted. It was urged by the other members of the conference that, for every negro that was enrolled and drafted, one white man would escape. But Mr. Kernan could't or wouldn't see it. It was urged that the motion to enroll these negroes came from Mr Edwin H. Webster, of Maryland, and that, if the Border States wanted it, surely it did not become the State of New York to object. But Mr. Kernan remained firm, and actually refused to sign the report in consequence of this obnoxious feature. He contributed, to the extent of his ability, to defeat the passage of any enrollment bill, rather than allow colored men to share in the dangers and privations of the war.

We presume that Mr. Conkling is not so tender of the colored race as Mr. Kernan. We presume he does not insist on throwing the whole burden of the war on the white race. If the people of the Oneida district prefer the nice distinction which Mr. Kernan made in favor of his colored fellow-citizens they had better send him back. His presence in the next Congress, now that the rebels are talking of arming 300,000 slaves, would be timely.

☞ Nine-tenths of the charges of corruption made against Mr. Lincoln's Administration emanate from the New York *World*, whose editor tried to sell himself with his paper to some Republicans, and could get no bidder. Numerous witnesses confirm the truth of the following statement, and, so far as we have learned, it is not disputed.

[illegible]

preferred to have the paper remain in the hands of the same political party as previously, but that he had no means himself of carrying on the paper, and that unless some one of the political party it then represented would step in to secure the ownership, it would have to be sold to Mr. Fernando Wood, or some other leader of the opposite party, who were already in treaty for its purchase; and that he, the said Marble, would be obliged himself to go with the paper to the side of the Opposition.

So he sold himself and his (lack of) principles to August Belmont and Fernando Wood. He is the ablest liar that ever made falsehood his trade, inasmuch that he supplies the "Democratic" journals of the country with their facts and principles. There can be no higher proof of the honesty of Mr. Lincoln and his supporters than that they refused to buy up this vagabond scribbler, who now howls "corruption" against the Administration, in all whose measures, so far as he has a conviction, he fully believes.

VOORHEES.

Daniel W. Voorhees is the most venomous two-legged animal of the Copperhead persuasion that ever disgraced a seat in Congress. During the past four years Cox has furnished the light comedy, while Voorhees has played the heavy villain, in the drama entitled "Northern Allies of the Rebellion." Cox is played out and Voorhees nearly so. "All nature," said Voorhees, in the exordium of his outrageous speech of the 5th of March last, "speaks the voice of dissolution; and the highway of history and of life is strewn with the wrecks which time, the great despoiler, has made." Mr. Voorhees was almost prophetic. Two years ago he was elected by 2,481 majority. To-day, if elected at all, his majority is reduced to three or four hundred, while all around him the highway of Democracy "is strewn with the wrecks which time the great despoiler has made." To show our readers something of the animus of this man, we quote a few passages from his speech referred to above, as published in the Appendix to the *Congressional Globe* page 74:

"The hateful brood of political destructionists, who now unhappily possess the high seats of national authority, did not want public tranquillity. They invoked the storm which has since rained blood upon the land. They courted the whirlwind which has since prostrated a century of progress. They danced with hellish glee around the bubbling cauldron of civil war, and welcomed with ferocious joy every hurtful mischief which flickered in its lurid and infernal flames. * * * *

"Nor are they wholly without models in the past. The boundaries of civilization it is true, as I have stated, are barren of any precedents for their conduct, but the dark regions of barbarism furnish here and there a ghastly and horrible example of fury, hate and revenge, which is now followed by the Executive and his partisan supporters. Demons have occasionally, in the mysterious Providence of God, visited the earth in the guise of men to prey upon the human species from the mere love of slaughter. Alaric, the Gothic monster, never treated with his enemies, never negotiated for a peace. The dying groan of the soldier on the field, the bitter wail of the widow, and the sobbing sob of the orphan at home, were equally music to his ear. Attila, the fiery Hun, known to history as the 'scourge of God,' neither sent or received commissioners to discuss and allay the causes of war. He painted on his banners the sword, and the sword alone, and proclaimed that by that sign, and that alone, he would conquer. Genghis Khan and Tamerlane, preserved by the pen of the historian for universal execration, found no pursuit so pleasant as calling for more men, more men, for the harvest of death, and like our present Executive, snuffing with joy and ribaldry, the warm taint of blood in every gale. * * *

"With what loathing and abhorrence does a Christian world now regard those destroyers of their kind. All countries and every people utter a cry of horror at the mention of their names. No pillar, no monument, no fountain, no grove perpetuate their place in the respect of a single human being that ever lived or died. And yet who will compare the ages in which they enacted their various tragedies to the one in which we live, and call them to such an account as awaits those who, in this period of gospel light, have fashioned the Administration of the American Republic on the principles and practices of unenlightened barbarians?"

Mr. Voorhees then embarked in a similar tirade against the American clergy, after which he exclaimed:

"I appeal to the people. The voice and humane instincts of honest nature will plead my cause in their hearts. At their hands I fear no evil for the country."

Mr. Voorhees' appeal to the people has been heard. The humane instincts of honest nature in his district have been stirred. His harangues are so treasonable, his conduct in all the relations of life so outrageous, that his own followers stand appalled, and the truly loyal citizens are roused to unwonted exertions wherever he makes his appearance. While we should have rejoiced to chronicle his defeat we cannot greatly regret that he is spared to continue to show the people the true character and essence of the American Copperhead. This is his mission, and after Providence shall have used him sufficiently to accomplish this end we shall hear no more of him.

"MY PLAN AND YOUR PLAN."

Two falsehoods have formed the staple of the Copperhead abuse of General Grant and his campaign since he assumed immediate control of the Army of the Potomac. It is alleged:

1. That Grant desired to follow McClellan's "route" or "plan" of advance on Richmond, but was overruled by the President.

2. That Grant desired the appointment of McClellan to a prominent command in connection with the Army of the Potomac, and siege of Richmond, but was overruled by the President.

The following letter, written by Grant on the eve of opening the present campaign by the crossing of the Rapidan, shows both these pretenses to be alike false, for he therein distinctly states that every thing he has asked for has been yielded without asking a word of explanation.

HEADQUARTERS ARMIES OF THE U. S., CULPEPPER COURT HOUSE, VA., May 1, '64.

To the President:

Your very kind letter of yesterday is just received. The confidence you express for the future and the satisfaction for the past in my military administration is acknowledged with pride. It shall be my earnest endeavor that you and the country shall not be disappointed. From my first entrance into the volunteer service of the country to the present day, I never expressed or implied complaint against the Administration or the Secretary of War for throwing any embarrassment in the way of my vigorously prosecuting what appeared to be my duty. Indeed, since the promotion which placed me in command of all the armies, and in view of the great responsibilities and importance of success, I have been astonished at the readiness with which everything asked for has been yielded, without even an explanation being asked. Should my success be less than I expect and desire, least I can say is the fault is not with you. Truly, your obedient servant,

U. S. GRANT, Lieut. Gen.

As Gen. McClellan never was offered a command in connection with Grant's campaign, and as Grant did not follow McClellan's route, the above letter, showing that Grant has been wholly untrammelled in every respect, conclusively proves that Grant did not want either McClellan or McClellan's route. He would have desired them if he had either believed in or admired them. The military judgment on the two routes stands, therefore, as follows:

For the Overland Route.	For the Peninsula Route
Gen. Grant,	Gen. Naglee,
Gen. Sumner,	Gen. Fitz John Porter,
Gen. Heintzleman,	Gen. McClellan,
Gen. Keyes,	Gen. Singleton,
Gen. Hooker,	August Belmont,
Gen. Burnside,	The N. Y. World,
Gen. Meade,	The Chicago Times,
Gen. Barnard,	Pat Noolan,
President Lincoln.	Jeff. Davis.

Let the weight of authority decide between "my plan" and "your plan."

The American Board of Missions.

The American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions has closed its meetings at Worcester, Mass. The next session will be held at Chicago; preacher, Rev. E. N. Kirk; alternate, Rev. J. P. Thompson, of New York.

The old Board of Officers was re-elected, with the exception of Wm. Jessup, for Vice-President, in whose place Wm. E. Dodge, of New York, was elected; and John Tappan, of Boston, on the Prudential Committee, who declined a re-election. Votes of thanks were passed to both the gentlemen who retired from their past services. The following are the names of the corporate members elected: John J. Carruthers, D. D., Portland, Me.; Joseph P. Thompson, D. D., New York; Louis Chapin, Rochester, N. Y.; Samuel F. Small, York, Pa.; Wm. L. Buddington, D. D., Brooklyn, N. Y.; S. B. Canfield, D. D., Syracuse, N. Y.; Hon. J. W. Noyes, Chester, N. H.

THE WHAT-IS-IT.—The *North American Review* calls the Chicago nomination and so-forth the political What-is-it, and adds, "Voters are expected, without asking impertinent questions, to pay their money and make their own choice as to the natural history of the animal. Looked at from the Northern side, it is a raven, the bird of carnage to be sure, but white washed, and looking as decorously dove-like as it can; from the Southern it is a dove, blackened over for the nonce, but letting the olive branch peep out under its wing."

☞ Jeff. Davis in his Macon speech to the rebels:

"They must leave for a while their wives and children, and *cast their gold to the winds*, and help to drive back the insolent foe from their borders."

The appeal to the rebels to "cast their gold to the winds" reminds us of Horatio Seymour's address to the Chicago Convention, at which he told them "they must yield up if need be their *conscientious convictions*." Such contributions from the rebel cause being cheap ought to be plenty.

☞ General Heintzleman, described in a Wheeling, Va., paper as "a quick-spoken, silver haired, handsome, earnest looking man, about fifty-five years of age," followed Senator Willey at a Union meeting in Wheeling on the 5th, in a speech in which he said: "I can see but two issues in this contest—an honorable peace accomplished by a vigorous war, or an armistice, a convention of States, and a final dissolution of the Union and eternal war."

☞ Joshua Bates, the eminent London banker, of the house of Baring Bros., died in London on the 24th ult. Mr. Bates was born at Weymouth, Mass., in 1788. At the age of fifteen he entered the counting-house of Wm. R. Gray, Esq., of Boston. During the war with England he was sent to Europe to look after the interests of the firm. In 1826, through the influence of Baring Bros., he formed a house in London in connection with Mr. John Baring. Subsequently, both these gentlemen were made partners in the house of Baring Bros. It was through his munificence that the public library of Boston was founded.

Who are McClellan's Friends.

Among the rebels who have declared that the election of McClellan and the success of the Peace party will give triumph to the rebellion and independence to the South are the editors of the Richmond *Whig*, *Examiner*, and *Sentinel*; Gov. Brown of Georgia, Hon. L. M. Curry of Alabama, ex-Senator Clements of Alabama, Henry S. Foote, Davis, Benjamin, and the entire press and platform of the Confederacy. Added to these are Vallandigham who was put under arrest by a Democratic General for disloyalty; Voorhees, who encouraged secret armed treasonable organizations in Indiana; Dodd, who was under court martial for conspiracy; Wright, the originator of a secret treasonable order; Price the rebel candidate for Governor of Missouri; Medary of Ohio, and Burr and Rodman M. Price of New Jersey, who have openly encouraged secession and rebellion; George N. Sanders, the Northern traitor; Henry Clay Dean, a Western secessionist; Fernando Wood, who suggested that McClellan should seize upon Congress and proclaim himself dictator; Long, who openly advocated secession and rebellion on the floor of Congress; Harris, of Maryland, who did the same; Hughes, of Pennsylvania, who advocated the secession of this State into the Confederacy; Woodward, who spoke in favor of the rebellion, and declared that "to think against slavery is a *sin*; to speak against slavery is a *crime*." Horatio Seymour, who declared that to put down treason was as bad as treason itself.

Letter from Matt. H. Carpenter.

The following letter from Matt. H. Carpenter, Esq., to "John A. Bingham, Esq., and others," is clarion-noted on the subject of Unionism. It will be seen that the writer proposes to give the physical embodiment of the Ryan address, in the person of John W. Cary, a tussel in that gentleman's aspirations for Congress. Matt. will hit him some stunning blows:

MILWAUKEE, October 4, 1864.

John A. Bingham, Esq., and others:

GENTLEMEN:—Yours of the 1st inst., inviting me to address the Union men of your county at Monroe, on the 17th, is received. Three or four courts claim my attendance this month. I have no partner, and my clerk is in an eastern State rendering the last rites of affection and respect by the grave of a brother slain by treason; and thus I am literally alone.

Besides, Green county, and Rock and Walworth, are all right. They need no rallying to the duty of patriotism; "the whole need not a physician." What little I can do, if anything, towards rousing the people, I ought to do nearer home. In this Congressional District, Gen. Halbert E. Paine, one of the noblest and bravest of men, is running against John W. Cary, Esq., *one of the pet impenitent makers of the Ryan address*, who would, if elected, do all in his power to paralyze the efforts of the Government in prosecuting the war; who would vote for immediate cessation of hostilities, knowing that thereby only rebels would prosper, and disunion and national disgrace would be the sure consequence of such folly.

The is but one issue, and that rises transcendent above all party ties or duties. The Government must be preserved by overthrowing this rebellion; or it is immaterial whether Democrats or Republicans prevail; for we shall all be overwhelmed in common ruin. The rebels propose no argument, offer no reason. They have appealed from courts, from Congresses, from all peaceful arbitrament to the dire trial by battle; and in the field we must meet them. There is but one remedy—the sword, well laid on.

I hoped last fall that the Democratic party—temporarily all wrong—would rise from its defeat a better and a wiser party. But the event has not fulfilled the hope. The Chicago platform is even worse, because briefer and plainer than the Ryan address. The Democratic party has submitted to *circumcision* but has experienced no regeneration. It must take one more bitter draught. Democrats who cherish its historic glory, and firmly believe the truth of its ancient and essential doctrines, must stand aloof from its chastisement and weep four years longer. In that penitential season, its leaders will have time again to consider whether they will longer follow the example and share the fate of the Hartford Convention Federalists, or return to early teachings, and emulate the patriotic devotion of their political fathers.

Give my greeting to the Union men of Old Green, and I will wait for them to respond at the polls.

MATT. H. CARPENTER.

Why the English Tories Support McClellan.

Every journal in England which has throughout our contest, shown its hatred of the Union and its sympathy for the rebellion now vigorously support Generals McClellan for the Presidency. Have they changed? Do they now love and wish well to the Union they but the other day reviled? Do they admire the Union armies, which hitherto they have flouted as composed of "cowardly ragamuffins," to use the words "of one of them?" Do they hate Jeff. Davis and his rebellion? Not at all. They have not changed: they still abuse the "Yankees;" they still extol the slaveholders; they still assert that the Union can never be restored, and that the rebellion will triumph.

One of these journals, the most bitter of them all, the London *Herald*, does not scruple to give its reasons for wishing the success of McClellan:

"Gen. McClellan, if elected President, will have his work before him. The task of re-combining the shattered fragments of a Union rent in pieces by four years of cruel war would be too much for the ability of the greatest of the statesmen who have made or unmade empires. If true to the programme laid down for him he will propose an armistice as soon the election has fallen upon him. The blessings of peace once tasted, after the long tortures of civil strife, is it likely that the Americans will be easily persuaded to unsheath the sword once more in a doubtful issue and for a struggle which seems unending? Gen. McClellan would open negotiations; he would propose a convention of the States; he would endeavor to restore the Union. His efforts would fail, and what would he do next? He would have seconded to the best of his ability the programme of his party. He would be under no obligation to renew the war. It is noticeable that in the Chicago 'platform' not one word is said of going to war again if negotiations should fail. On the contary, the attempt to restore the Union by force of arms is denounced in the most unmeasured terms.

"In this programme there is much said of peace; there is not one word of war. The aim of the Democratic party we believe to be to restore the Union, if possible by peaceful means; if not, to make the best of it, and conclude an alliance with a separate and independent South. We trust, then, that the democrats may succeed in electing McClellan as the next President of the Union."

In the Army and Did Ye Visit Me?

With a very few cuts and thrusts, General Logan made shreds of the last of the resolution lies in the Chicago Platform—"the sympathy of the Democracy is heartily and earnestly extended to the soldiers of the army and the seamen of the navy." He said:

In what way do they sympathize with us? By resolutions that the army is a noble band of patriots, that the war has been successful, and they are proud of the army? No, sir. They say the war is a failure. Do they congratulate us because we have planted our flag in every Southern State? They say we did no such thing. Do they sympathize with the widows and orphans of those men slain in battle? Not with one of them. Is it by ever visiting the army and associating with the soldiers and officers? If so, I have failed to see them. I want any man to tell me when Pendleton or Vallandigham, except the time he was sent through the lines, or Wood, or Rynders, or Belmont, or Richmond, or Robinson, or Allen, or any of the rest of them, have ever come to see the army and take the hand of the soldier. Not one of them ever came to see us since the war began, after we passed south of Cairo. I have met other men there; men from Indiana, Illinois, and all the Western States. I speak now of the leaders. I have seen Governors; I have seen half of a Legislature come and talk to the boys, and see that they were cared for, but not of that party. I am willing to sell out my interest in their sympathy for a very small price.

A Copperhead Lie Exploded.

The following letter in reference to a most atrocious falsehood in the Philadelphia *Sunday Mercury*, (Copperhead,) purporting to have been sent from Washington, and alleging Federal defeats, disposes of an attempt to make party capital for the enemies of the Government:

WASHINGTON, October 10, 1864.

Gen. SIMON CAMERON: My attention has just been called to a dispatch which appeared in the Philadelphia *Sunday Mercury*, yesterday, purporting to come from this city, but in reality manufactured by Philadelphia rebels.

A more atrocious falsehood in regard to our military operations has never been circulated by Jeff. Davis himself. I saw Lieut. Gen. Grant last Friday night, and had a long conversation with him in regard to the present military situation.

I have seen a great deal of the General during the war, and have never seen him so hopeful and confident, and never has he felt himself so completely master of the situation as at the present moment.

The recent operations about Petersburg and on the north of the James, were regarded by him as great and substantial successes.

We advanced our position, took very strong and very important rebel works, which we will hold.

Our losses were small compared with the advantages gained, and no greater than those of the rebels, though the latter fought in intrenched positions.

All was well with both Sherman and Sheridan, and, from all that could be learned at the front, from deserters and from the tone of the rebel papers, it was evident that the rebellion is now tottering to its final and complete overthrow.

Yours respectfully, E. B. WASHBURNE.

Union Victories in 1864.

OHIO,
MAINE,
OREGON,
INDIANA,
ATLANTA,
VERMONT,
MARYLAND,
WINCHESTER,
FISHER'S HILL,
CONNECTICUT,
RHODE ISLAND,
MOBILE HARBOR,
PENNSYLVANIA,
WILMINGTON, DEL.

☞ "The Horse Marine General" is the new title for McClellan.

AFTERNOON DISPATCHES.

GREAT UNION MEETING AT CENTRALIA.

LATEST FROM GRANT'S AND SHERIDAN'S ARMIES.

UNION MEETING AT CENTRALIA.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

CENTRALIA, Ill., Oct. 13, 1864.

The Union demonstration to-day was an overwhelming success, in point of numbers attending and enthusiasm expressed by the people, and the rhetoric and argument presented by the speakers.

Long before the hour appointed for the meeting, bands of music paraded the streets, and at about noon, wagon loads of country people began to pour in from every direction. They came to hear the life long Democrat, patriot, soldier, and Illinois boy, John A. Logan, expound the law and give his ideas of the Chicago peace resolutions, and candidates standing upon the McClellan and Pendleton platform.

About one p. m. the processions from St. Line and other points in this county, came in headed by a four horse team drawing a wagon in which were seated twenty-six young ladies arrayed in white, and bearing badges on which were inscribed the names of the loyal States. This was followed by a wagon upon which a platform had been built, and which was occupied by two men engaged in making Lincoln rails out of butternut logs—samples of which they threw upon the street as they were manufactured. In the rear there followed hundreds of vehicles of every description, loaded with citizens, their wives and children, forming a line over two miles in length, and numbering hard upon 300 wagons. Music played and cannon roared as this procession moved along, greeted by shouts and cheers of all Centralia, which had apparently turned out to welcome it. The day had been appropriately ushered in with a Major General salute from the same gun at sunrise.

At 2 o'clock p. m., the meeting, which had assembled, swelled by citizens to at least 6,000 persons, was introduced to Maj. Gen. John A. Logan, and he proceeded to make a characteristic speech, which was continued for three hours, during the whole of which time he held the vast concourse enchained with his eloquence and such an array of facts and arguments as has seldom been listened to in this State or any other State.

Upon the platform were Judge Haynie and many other prominent Democrats, all of whom took a deep interest in General Logan's address. Commencing with a passing allusion to the importance of the political contest soon to be decided, the speaker went on to remark upon the history of the rebellion. He reviewed the happy condition of our country before a ruthless hand had struck it with war and dissension, and asked pertinently the cause of the war. Was it because any of the political rights of any of the people had been abridged or abrogated? No speech was as free. Every man was protected in his acts. Every liberty was allowed the press. It was a democratic, a republican, country, and the sun never shone upon a better or a happier land; but, strange to say, one portion of our people desired to leave and set up a Government and country of their own, and before a constitutionally elected Chief Magistrate had had time to take his seat in the White House, and before Buchanan had gone out, they did do all they could to take their leave.

Howell Cobb and others had gone from Buchanan's Cabinet to join with Jeff Davis in the Confederacy.

The speaker had attended the Charleston Convention. Some men he had met there he had heard of as supporters and constructors of the Chicago platform. When the Convention met at Charleston they had to send out into the harbor to borrow from an American vessel an American flag to place above their heads. It had not waved in the streets of Charleston for fifteen years. He was not surprised that South Carolina was rebel, but he was surprised that rebelism had come so far North as Chicago. He then knew such men as Vallandigham, Wood, and the Allens, and now he looked about and saw the same men trying to divide our country that is left to us and trying to make an Eastern and Western Confederacy out of it. It was probably proposed to give one to Wood and one to Vallandigham, as a reward for their labors.

The speaker compared the action of Buchanan and Jackson in identically political situations. One governed his country, and the other let traitors slide with muskets and cannon with which to fight his country. When they fired upon the flag they inaugurated war.

The position of President Lincoln was then reviewed. He found no army, no navy. The former was on the coast of Africa; the latter had no arms, thanks to Twiggs, who had stolen them. Troops were called out to put down the rebellion. That was right. We have had three years of war, to preserve all the stars in our country's flag, and would that that flag might again wave over us in all its resplendent beauty as before. He was for loyal men, no matter what their politics. The question for each person to ask himself was, Have I a country? If I have, let me protect it. The question was not who should be President, but whether we shall have a President at all or not—whether our President shall be loyal or disloyal. It was not a war of Abolitionists against Democrats, but a war of patriots against rebellion. The question was whether we should soundly whip Jeff. Davis and keep the country together, or have a sneaking peace and let our brave old country perish. Let us whip the rebels first, and settle any of our little differences afterward.

The General then went into an explanation of the term disloyal, and the manner of deciding the side to which a man truly belongs. No matter what his tongue might say, it was indexed by the length of a man's face when he read news of rebel defeat. That thermometer never failed.

This portion of Logan's address was delivered with indescribable drollery, and received with roars of laughter. He explained his justification of the acts of candidates up for election upon the Union side, and then proceeded to an elucidation of the Chicago platform. He said that after he had talked to his Democratic brother about that platform, he could still find it in his soul to vote the Chicago ticket, he called upon the Creator to have mercy upon his ignorance. That platform might have been made by Jeff. Davis, and would have been endorsed by every man in arms against us. There was hardly a man engaged in concocting it who had served his country. On the Missouri State ticket they had two men who had served in the Southern army, and Price with 20,000 men had come up to help elect it. He referred to Fernando Wood's speech at Rhett's house, Charleston, S. C., and said that he so far out-Yanceyed Yancey that the people took him for Yancey's father, and such men had made the Chicago platform, and put George B. McClellan upon it, and asked him to vote for it. He would see them to the d——l before he would do any such thing. Gen. Logan then gave several renderings of the platform to show that it could only have originated with the enemies of the country, all of which were received with cheers by the excited concourse of the people. He reviewed section by section, picking the platform to pieces as easily as though made of sticks, illy fastened together. He proved the lie on the statement that the war was a failure, alluded to the first resolution or plank of the platform, and gave an account of Gen. Phil. Sheridan's interference with Early's holding an election in the vicinity of Harper's Ferry, and said in conclusion, after all, he must admit there had been one great grand failure in the war. He was ashamed to admit it—George B McClellan. [Cries of "Yes," "yes," evidenced how the audience understood it.]

He showed the extent to which freedom of speech and of the press was carried, instancing the Copperhead speeches daily made, and the treasonable articles daily printed in the Chicago *Times*, the *State Register*, the Belleville *Democrat*, and other treasonable sheets, and all without let or hindrance from the Government. He pointed out speeches made in Chicago which might have emanated from rebels in Richmond.

Coming to the peace platform of the Chicago resolutions, the speaker became very impressive, alluding to the disgrace of a dishonorable peace. Moisture stood in his own eyes and in the eyes of two-thirds of those within the hearing of his voice. He appealed to those who had lost sons, husbands and brothers in defense of their country, to know whether they wanted such a peace. [A cheer and a "No!" went up then, at which, Jeff. Davis, could he have heard it, might have been appalled.]

Gen. Haynie and other speakers are expected to speak to-night at the Christian Church, and there is every expectation that the meeting will have to adjourn to the open air, so many will desire to hear. The enthusiasm of Egypt may be said to have been fully aroused.

Egypt is prepared to speak at the ballot box in November, and speak for Lincoln and Johnson; and against McClellan and the peace platform.

FROM SHERIDAN.

The Recent Cavalry Victory One of the Most Complete ever Won—The Prisoners—Narrow Escape of a Rebel General.

NEW YORK, Oct 13.—The *World's* correspondent with Sheridan says of the last victory over the rebel cavalry: "The victory was one of the most complete ever won. Among the guns captured was the famous Baltimore battery, with its gunners. The prisoners captured were mostly of the best class in the rebel army; some of them hale, hearty and brave men, who accused their comrades of cowardice. Several officers were among them. A curious circumstance occurred in the midst of the pursuit. One of our cavalrymen galloping up, with his sabre drawn, alongside of two rebel officers, one ordinarily and one well dressed, called on the latter to surrender. He provid to be the Captain of a battery. His companion, who escaped, was Gen. Lomax."

FROM GRANT'S ARMY.

Rebel Deserters Come into Butler's Lines—Cannonading—Rebel Officials Having an Interview with General Butler.

NEW YORK, October 13.—The New York *Tribune's* correspondent with General Butler writes: The evidences of exhaustion and disorganization in the rebel army seem greatly on the increase. Over fifty deserters have come into these headquarters to day, and report extensive disaffection existing among those left behind. Six of the crew of the rebel iron clad Virginia arrived here this morning, and, with the others, will at once be sent North.

The New York *Tribune's* special, dated Headquarters Army of the James, October 10, says: Unbroken quiet prevails along the entire lines to-day, except that the enemy has been unusually active in shelling our works at Dutch Gap—without effect, however—for upwards of an hour.

Late this afternoon, heavy cannonading has been heard in the direction of Petersburg. We are not apprised what it amounted to.

Last night, Richmond Confederate Government officials, one a clerk in the Second Auditor's, and the other in the Comptroller's office, came into our lines with their muskets, after being relieved from picket duty, and have had a protracted interview with Gen. Butler. Since their arrival the work at Dutch Gap is progressing favorably.

COPPERHEAD LITERATURE.

Another Letter from James Larmon of Chicago.

He Lays Down the Law as Clear as Mud.

We have received another letter written by James Larmon, of Chicago, to a lawyer in Nashville, just prior to the outbreak. The effusions of so eminent a Copperhead should be brought to the light, and we therefore print it *verbatim et literatim*:

CHICAGO, Nov. 20, '60.

N. Kobb, Esq.:

DEAR SIR—Your favor of the 15th Inst is just to hand. I have examined it with interest and will say in reply. In the revolution the People fought for freedom and obtained it and then it became necessary to adopt some means to Preserve it. at this Point our federal Constitution was made as the best means of Preserving this freedom, so the Constitution was the work of necessity to Prevent anarchy. the same necessity [illegible] Perpetuation it frequently occurs that necessity is [illegible] Lincoln has been elected partly on the Principle (or fact) that slavery is a sin. this growing and aggressive sentiment has produced its counter Part in the slave states, and Breckinridge has been supported mainly by this sentiment, both of which are unconstitutional, the facts are, whatever may be wrong (if anything) in slavery belongs to communities who have it the free state have nothing to do with slavery the title to slave property is acquired by purchase, birth, inheritance or gift, never by law or statutory provision. the title to slave property can only be destroyed by Laws made by the majority of the inhabitance of any community, either in a state or territory. The Territories are fairly open for slavery or freedom, or for any thing a majority of their inhabitance may want, that the United States constitution does not prohibit. the inhabitance of any territory have all the rights at all times that the inhabitance of a State does, except they have no representation in the Congress or a voice in making a President. The Federal Government has the same rights in States and Territories. if this is denied I would like to know what right the Federal Government Looses in a territory when its inhabitance comes in the union as a state or what rights the inhabitance gain except as above. this is the true constitutional Doctrine its the only kind the south can live by its what they have lived by. Slavery is only removed by the Law of Rewards not statutory Provision it was by this Law it left the free states by this law its in the Slave states and by the same law there is more slaves in Missippi than Kentuchy.

I feel fearful our government is gone it will require extreme caution North and South to save it the best government ever made and no necessity upon us but voluntary fanaticism is ruining us John Randolph once said fanaticism would never stop until it reached either heaven or hell and it looks like it in the North at least though People are becoming alarmed here they know a division of the Union will stop every spindle in New England and an abolition of slavery would stop all the spindles in old England I hope the South will stand still the republican is already powerless and will be dead before 2 years the Union divided neither half is worth anything I fear conventions will have to divide it so Kentucky in fact all the south will be forced to take a stand and it will be to stand by South any course is better than to submit to dishonor Lincoln cant do what he was elected to do he wont try if he does do anything that would bring dishonor on the South then as you have stated all the states would occupy the same Position and they would act with efficiency but now it will be extremely hazardous to take such steps as are indicated by several states it wd be the best for the federal government to Pay for all the slaves Lost (with reasonable Proof of such loss) in any of the free states and the federal government recollect the amount from the state where such slave may be lost, by this course Less odium would follow adjusting the value of Lost slaves write again at your convenience

Yours very truly

JAMES LARMON.

The Ohio Election.

[From the Cincinnati Gazette, Oct. 12.]

The estimate of 40,000 majority on the home vote, published in Monday's *Gazette*, will not vary materially from the actual result. The Democrats polled their full vote, while we have lost, because of the confidence of the people, especially in strong Union districts, in a Union victory. This, and the transfer of 20,000 Union voters to the army since last fall, accounts mainly for the falling off from Brough's majority. The soldiers' vote will swell the aggregate majority to over 80,000. The Union majority on the home vote will be increased in November.

In regard to Congressmen we have almost swept the State, electing seventeen of the nineteen Congressmen. Of these, sixteen seem to have been elected by the home vote. The following are the successful Union candidates:

1st District, Benjamin Eggleston; 2, R. B. Hayes; 3, R. C. Schenck; 4, Wm. Lawrence; 6, R. W. Clark; 7, S. Shellabarger; 8, J. R. Hubbell; 9, R. P. Buckland; 10, J. M. Ashley; 11, H. S. Bundy; 13, C. Delano; 14, M. Welker; 15, T. A. Plants; 16, J. A. Bingham; 17, E. R. Eckley; 18, R. P. Spalding; 19, J. A. Garfield. LeBlond and Finck we suppose to be elected in the 5th and 12th Districts by majorities that the soldiers' vote will not overcome. Thus, the delegation will stand 17 Union to 2 Democrats. The present delegation stands 14 Democrats to 5 Union—a Union gain of 12. This is a gratifying and important result.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

MONETARY.

THURSDAY EVENING, Oct. 13, 1864.

There has been an increased activity in monetary matters to-day. The bankers have been extending slightly their line of discounts, but only in legitimate circles. There is no disposition to relax the severe rule now recognized by all the bankers, to keep entirely clear of the speculators. Banking was never conducted on a sounder basis than now, and scarcely any temptation or outside pressure could influence any variation from the safe policy.

The markets have stiffened to day under the rise in gold, but the transactions were not large. Aside from the inquiry by speculators there was very small demand.

Exchange continues stiff, the quotations of yesterday remaining good—¼ discount@par buying; 1-10@¼ premium selling.

The Copperhead Gold gamblers in New York are "playing a nice little game." Their candidate having been repudiated by the people of the three great States of Pennsylvania, Ohio and Indiana, and left without a ghost of a chance, they have commenced their nefarious operations upon the Gold market, with the determination to lift it up, and thereby frighten people into the belief that the election of Lincoln will carry up Gold and prices with it. In this dirty work we are sorry to say that they are aided by certain New York merchants who wish to push up the prices of dry goods by pushing up Gold. But neither party will succeed in this. The people will elect Lincoln, let the Copperheads do their ugliest to prevent it; and if dry goods go up it must be by some other force than bulling the Gold market for that or any other purpose. We advise operators to stand from under; they may "see something drop." The following are the quotations sent to James Boyd, 38 Clark street:

10 a. m.	205¾	3 p. m.	206¾
10:10 a. m.	204	3:30 p. m.	207¾
12 m.	204¾	3:50 p. m.	210
1 p. m.	205	4 p. m.	[illegible]

The market here was steady at 202 buying, as the advance was not known until after business was about over. At the close 206 to 207 was bid. Gold will probably advance till the bears get out a good line of shorts then stand from under. Silver is in good demand at 192 to 195.

There is a great demand for Government bonds, and there are very few offered in the market. We think if some of our bankers would keep a stock on hand, they would find the business to pay.

MERCHANTS LOAN AND TRUST.—The officers of this institution have issued the following circular for the use of its Stockholders and Depositors, giving a statement of the condition of the Merchants' Savings, Loan and Trust Company, on Tuesday, Oct. 11, 1864.

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock	$500,000.00
Due depositors	1,193,044.82
Due banks and bankers	[illegible]
Unpaid dividends	[illegible]
Bills payable, (insurance note)	[illegible]
Due Treas. U. S. (taxes)	[illegible]
Undivided earnings	110,343.54
	$1,987,123.56

RESOURCES.

Bills discounted	[illegible]
Due from banks	[illegible]
Cash on hand	[illegible]
United States 5-20 bonds	[illegible]
Illinois state bonds	137,160.00
Cook county war loan	14,800.00
U. S. revenue stamps	[illegible]
Office Furniture	2,000.00
	$1,987,123.56

RAILROAD MATTERS.—A rumor has been current on the streets at intervals for several days, to the effect that the Milwaukee and Chicago Railroad has passed into the hands of the Northwestern Company. Persons who ought to be the best informed upon the subject assure us that there is as yet no foundation for the story.

We heard yesterday that Mr. S. C. Baldwin had resigned his position as Superintendent of the road. All doubts upon these subjects will be solved in a day or two.—*Milwaukee Sentinel*, 13th.

NEW YORK STOCK MARKET.—The following are the closing prices for cash, Oct. 13, 1864, as received by F. G. Saltonstall & Co., Commission Stock and Bond Brokers, No. 34 Clark street, Chicago:

[illegible]

COMMERCIAL.

THURSDAY EVENING, Oct. 13, 1864.

The following table shows the receipts and shipments of Produce during the past 24 hours:

RECEIPTS AND SHIPMENTS PAST 24 HOURS.

	Received.	Shipped.
Flour	[illegible]	[illegible]
Wheat	[illegible]	[illegible]
Corn	[illegible]	[illegible]
Oats	[illegible]	19,700
Rye	[illegible]	
Barley	[illegible]	
Grass Seed	[illegible]	1,190
Broom Corn	[illegible]	
Cured Meats	[illegible]	
Pork	[illegible]	
Lard	[illegible]	
Tallow	[illegible]	
Butter	[illegible]	[illegible]
Eggs	[illegible]	
Cattle	[illegible]	
Hides	[illegible]	
Highwines	[illegible]	[illegible]
Wool	[illegible]	
Lumber	[illegible]	[illegible]
Shingles	[illegible]	
Lath	[illegible]	
Salt, brls	[illegible]	[illegible]

The general produce markets continue firm, and prices have still an upward tendency. The active speculative demand which subsided with the recent monetary panic, is again revived, and operators are eager buyers.

Flour was in better request, and we note an improvement in prices of 25@50c per brl—with sales of 9,400 brls at $9.00@11.00 for white winter, and $7.75@10 for spring extras.

Wheat advanced 2@3c per bushel, and was unusually brisk and buoyant, with sales of about 180,000 bushels, at $1.60 for No 1 Red, $1.56¾@1.60 for No 2 Red, $1.50 for Rejected Red, $1.57 for No 1 Spring, $1.46@1.50 for No 2 Spring, and $1.38½@1.40 for Rejected Spring—the market closing very firm at $1.49½@1.50 for No 2 Spring. The demand was chiefly by speculators, but there was a good inquiry for Red Winter and No 1 Spring by shippers.

Corn was in but limited supply and under a fair shipping demand, the market ruled firm and 1c per bushel higher, with sales of 17,000 bushels, at $1.19 for No 1 Corn, and $1.18½@1.19 for No 2 Corn, in store—the market closing firm.

Oats were in very active demand by shippers and prices advanced fully 3c per bushel. About 225,000 bushels were sold at 60½@61½c for No 1 and 60@60c for Rejected—the bulk of the sales of No 1 having been made at 60@60c—the market closing firm at 60c.

Rye was quiet and steady, with light sales of No 1 at $1.03 and No 2 at $1.02.

Barley was in good request and 2@3c higher, with sales of 8,000 bushels at $1.55@1.56 for No 2 and $1.30 for Rejected.

Highwines opened steady at yesterday's advance, but as soon as the New York dispatches were received, the market closed dull and ½@1c lower. Only 250 brls were sold at $1.64½@1.65—closing weak at inside quotations.

Timothy Seed was quiet and steady at $5.00@5.10. Flax Seed was quiet at $2.95.

Grain Freights quiet at 7c for Wheat, 6½c for Barley and 5c for Oats to Buffalo.

In Groceries the market continues quiet, with no material change on previous quotations, excepting on Hard and Refined Sugar, upon which a further reduction of ½c per ℔ has been made. There have been a fair number of buyers, but transactions are generally small, and confined to present wants.

Hamburg and Western Reserve Cheese continues in good supply, with a small demand. On Hamburg we note a decline of 1c ℔ ℔, and on Western Reserve of ½c ℔ ℔ on previous quotations.

Hard Coal is in good supply, but with light stocks, for the present period of the year, in the hands of dealers, prices rule firm at $20.00 per ton for Lehigh; and at $18.00 per ton for other descriptions.

Green Fruits are in good supply, with an active demand. Chestnuts are in very liberal receipt, with a further decline of $1.00 per bushel.

The Hide market is dull and inactive, prices tolerably firm at 6@6½c ℔ ℔ for Green Country and at 8@8½c for Green Salted.

Carbon Oil has been in more active demand. The market rules firmer, with an upward tendency. We quote best Whale Oil at 75@78c per gal. Linseed Oil is dull and neglected at $1.43@1.48 ℔ gal. Lard Oil in very small supply, with a good demand at $1.75@1.80 per gal.

In Wool there has been no improvement in the previous inactivity of the market. The receipts are small, but large stocks are in the hands of speculators and dealers, with no buyers. Quotations are consequently nominal.

The Lumber market has been more active at present reduced rates. With a fair supply several cargoes have been sold to-day of medium quality mixed lumber at $14.75@17.50 ℔ 1000 ft.

In Beef Cattle the market continues active and firm, at previous quotations. The receipts have been liberal, and entered sales amount to 3,071 head, at $3.25@7.00, chiefly at $4.25@5.25 ℔ 100 ℔s.

In Hogs the market has been in good supply, but less active, with a decline of 25@50c ℔ 100 ℔s on yesterday's prices. Entered sales 4,942 head, at $8.50@11.37½, chiefly at $9.50@10.50 ℔ 100 ℔s.

LATER.

Owing to the advance of Gold in the afternoon to 209@210, the wheat market was excited and active, and No 2 Spring was sold as high as $1.57@1.57½—closing firm. This is an advance of 7@7½c since the close of 'Change, and 10c per bushel since yesterday. The demand for wheat was wholly confined to the wants of speculators. Coarse grains and Highwines were neglected.

CHICAGO DRY GOODS MARKET.

THURSDAY EVENING, Oct. 13.

There is little change to note in our Dry Goods market to-day. Prices are evidently stiffening. Trade is very brisk, and our merchants have about all the customers they can attend to. To-day's New York quotations, received by telegraph, will be found in another column.

NEW YORK DRY GOODS MARKET.

New York Independent's Quotations.

[Telegraphed exclusively to the Chicago Tribune.]

NEW YORK, Thursday Oct. 13.

The following are to-day's quotations of the New York Dry Goods market:

[illegible]

CHICAGO LUMBER MARKET.

THURSDAY EVENING, October 13, 1864.

LUMBER—Received 3,611,000 feet; shipped, 1,344,100 feet. There has been a more liberal supply, and at the present reduced rates of the market business has been more active.

SHINGLES—Received 75,000. With a small supply transactions have been necessarily restricted. The demand continues moderate with no change on previous quotations.

LATH—Received, 140,000 pcs; shipped, [illegible] pcs. Market quiet and unchanged.

CARGO SALES TO-DAY.

Cargo schr Storm, from White Lake, sold by Cone & O'Brien, 90,000 ft lumber, ½ strips, balance boards, &c., at $17 M; cargo schr Gladiator, from Muskegon, sold by Negiade, 120,000 feet lumber, strips and stock boards, at $17.75; part cargo Grand Turk, from Saginaw, sold by O'Brewster, 60,000 feet mill run lumber at $17.50; cargo schr Magnolia, from Grand River, sold by Irish & Fuller, 100,000 feet rafted mixed lumber, at $14.50; cargo schr McCulloch, from Muskegon, sold by W. Fyfe, 70,000 feet assorted common lumber, at $15.62.

The following are the yard prices:

[illegible]

Weekly Review of the New York Wholesale Produce Market.

[From the New York Evening Post, 12th.]

[illegible]

Philadelphia Cattle Market—Oct. 10.

[illegible]

Coal in New York.

[From the N. Y. Price Current.]

[illegible]

CHICAGO CATTLE MARKET.

THURSDAY EVENING, Oct. 13, 1864.

BEEF CATTLE—There were in the various yards, including the daily receipts, about 3,800 head of Beef Cattle, the bulk of which consisted of common to good medium grades, with a rather larger proportion than usual of rough Oxen and thin Steers, for which the demand is limited and prices consequently very low and irregular.

Entered sales during the day, 3,071 head at $3.25@7.00, chiefly at $4.25@5.25 ℔ 100 ℔s. There has been a good demand for grades of medium stock, and former quotations were fully sustained. There was but little difference between the class of purchasers in the yards to-day and yesterday. The principal operators being Government contractors and city packers.

Shipping Cattle of good quality are still in light supply, and very scarce. The demand is moderate and for really prime grades the market rules high and very firm. Of this class there have been but one or two droves in the yards which were readily sold. We note the following: J. C. Bone, of Sangamon county, to D. Walzal, 81 head very extra quality, small, even Illinois Steers averaging 1,159 ℔s at [illegible] to D. Walzal, 19 head very prime Steers, selected from a drove, averaging [illegible] ℔s, at $7.00 ℔ 100 ℔s.

Government Cattle were in fair demand, but of better quality than were required for some of our recent contracts. As the best indication of the class of stock needed, we find in the sales made to day that the average weights have varied from 1,000 to 1,200 ℔s, and prices ranged from [illegible] per 100 ℔s.

There are in the yards this evening about 800 or 900 head unsold, principally common grades.

We quote the market active and moderately firm at previous rates:

BEEF CATTLE SALES TO-DAY.

[illegible]

HOGS—Received at the various yards about 7,500 Hogs. Entered sales, 4,942 head at $8.50@11.37½, chiefly at $9.50@10.50 ℔ 100 ℔s.

For the comfortable and speedy dispatch of business, more suitable weather could not be desired—light frosts by night, and a cool, bracing air by day, with a clear sky and glorious sunshine. Those who are in the habit of frequenting our stock yards, especially at this season of the year, know how to appreciate these externals. Yet, withal, there has been a shade less of activity to-day than yesterday. Prices do not appear so stable as they were, and with a decline of 25@50c on yesterday's quotations, some of our keen operators profess to discover the usual signs of a falling market, and have accordingly adopted the ordinary precaution of standing aside, so as to be clear of any mishap.

The decline previously alluded to in prices is a fair average of all the yards, although on reference to our sales lists below, it will be seen, (considering that in point of quality the receipts at each were about of equal quality,) that prices have varied at the respective yards. This is but another instance of the absolute necessity which exists for the opening of the consolidated stock yards, respecting which, some few months since we heard loud notes of preparation sounded. We would like to know what the promoters of that important scheme are doing; and whether it is to be put in operation this season or has been adjourned sine die.

The market closed this evening moderately active; but prices were weak at a decline of 25@50c per 100 ℔s on yesterday's quotations.

HOG SALES TO-DAY.

[illegible]

SHEEP—The market continues in light supply, with a fair demand, prices rule tolerably firm at $3.00@3.25 for fair to prime grades.

SHEEP SALES TO-DAY.

[illegible]

CHICAGO DAILY MARKET.

All sales of Grain reported in this market report are on a basis of in storage per bushel, unless otherwise stated. Flour is sold delivered unless otherwise stated.

THURSDAY EVENING, Oct. 13.

[illegible]

[illegible]

MARINE LIST.

PORT OF CHICAGO.

ARRIVED........Oct. 13.

[illegible]

CLEARED........Oct. 13.

[illegible]

THE LATE GALE.

Additional Details—Loss of a [illegible]

[illegible]

Miscellaneous.

Asthma Cured.

[illegible]

PROPOSALS FOR LOAN.

5-20 BONDS.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, October [illegible]

[illegible]

W. P. FESSENDEN, Secretary of the Treasury.

READ AND REFLECT.

[illegible]

HOOFLAND'S GERMAN BITTERS.

[illegible]

A PURE TONIC.

Composed entirely of Vegetable [illegible]

POSITIVE CURE FOR DYSPEPSIA AND DISEASES RESULTING FROM Disorders of the Liver and Digestive Organs,

[illegible]

Do you want something to Strengthen You?
Do you want a Good Appetite?
Do you want to Build up your Constitution?
Do you want to Feel Well?
Do you want to get rid of Nervousness?
Do you want Energy?
Do you want to Sleep Well?
Do you want a Brisk and Vigorous Feeling?
If you do, use HOOFLAND'S GERMAN BITTERS.

[illegible]

PRINCIPAL OFFICE AND MANUFACTORY, 631 Arch Street, PHILADELPHIA.

JONES & EVANS, [illegible] PROPRIETORS.

[illegible]

Special Notices.

[illegible]

Hair Dye! Hair Dye!!

[illegible]

In the Year 1845

[illegible]

Piles—(Hemorrhoids)—Piles.

[illegible]

Dr. James.

[illegible]

Dr. Bigelow,

[illegible]

HUMAN FRAILTY, OR PHYSIOLOGICAL [illegible]

[illegible]

Medical.

DR. MARKS' SYPHILITIC CURE.

[illegible]

DR. EASTERLY'S PAIN KILLER.

[illegible]

DR. EASTERLY'S FEVER AND AGUE KILLER.

[illegible]

DR. EASTERLY'S DIARRHŒA SYRUP.

[illegible]

DR. HOOPER'S FEMALE CORDIAL.

[illegible]

DR. SANDERS' ONE MINUTE SALVE.

[illegible]

Asthma Cured.

PROPOSALS FOR LOAN.

7-30 BONDS.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, October 1st, 1864.

READ AND REFLECT

HOOFLAND'S GERMAN BITTERS

A PURE TONIC. Prepared entirely of Vegetable Substances. THEY ARE A POSITIVE CURE FOR DYSPEPSIA AND DISEASES RESULTING FROM Disorders of the Liver and Digestive Organs, WEAKENED AND DEBILITATED FRAMES BECOME RENEWED WITH ALL THE VIGOR OF HEALTH, BY A FREE USE OF THEM.

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Special Notices.

Unrivaled FOR CHEAPNESS AND QUALITY IS "MATHEWS' VENETIAN HAIR DYE." "A QUARTER OF A CENTURY." "THIS HAIR DYE" "IMMEASURABLY SUPERIOR." "A DYE." "ONE BOTTLE." "DON'T DIRTY." "PRICE, FIFTY CENTS PER BOTTLE."

Hair Dye! Hair Dye!!

In the Year 1845

Piles—(Hemorrhoids)—Piles.

Dr. James.

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HUMAN FRAILTY, OR PHY-

Memorial

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SYPHILITIC CURE

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DR. EASTERLY'S DIARRHŒA SYRUP.

DR. HOOPER'S FEMALE CORDIAL.

DR. SANDERS' ONE MINUTE SALVE.

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THE UNDERSIGNED HAVE this day formed a copartnership under the name of BRAINERD, IVES & CO., For the transaction of a general Commission and Produce business. Cash advances made on shipments to New York and other points. Office 88 South Water street, (upstairs.) G. B. BRAINERD, [illegible] D. S. BROWN. Chicago, Oct 1, 1864.

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NEW NOVEL, BY PIERCE EGAN. SUCH IS LIFE. A NOVEL. By PIERCE EGAN, Esq. Author of "Imogene; or, The Marble Heart," "The Poor Girl," "Hagar Lot," "Lady Maud," etc. PRICE 75 CENTS. Also, New Editions of the following Novels, by Pierce Egan. IMOGENE; or, The Marble Heart. Price $1.00. THE POOR GIRL; or, The Marchioness and her Secret. Price 75. HAGAR LOT. Price 75. THE SCARLET FLOWER. Price 75. QUINTIN MATSYS. Price 75. FAIR ROSAMOND. Price 75. PUBLISHED BY DICK & FITZGERALD, No 18 Ann street, N. Y. Also for sale by all Booksellers in this place. Copies of the above book sent by mail, to any address, free of postage, on receipt of the price.

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GEORGE F. FOSTER, 257 South Water street, Chicago. Ship Chandler and Sail-Maker, and Wholesale and Retail Dealer in Manila, Tarred and Hemp Rope, CANVAS, ANCHORS, CHAINS, BLOCKS. Old Canvas and Hoisting Machines for Stores.

FLAGS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

BUCK MITTENS, AND GLOVES.—The largest stock of the above goods in the United States. ALSO—Fur and Kid Gloves and Gauntlets. BOOT AND SHOE PACS.

SURGEON GENERAL'S OFFICE, WASHINGTON CITY, D. C., Sept. 8, 1864. AN ARMY MEDICAL BOARD, to consist of [illegible]

IN DRAWING OF SEPT. 24th, [illegible]

Chicago Tribune.

FRIDAY, OCTOBER 14, 1864.

PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION NOV. 8

Republican Union Nominations.

FOR PRESIDENT, ABRAHAM LINCOLN, OF ILLINOIS. FOR VICE PRESIDENT, ANDREW JOHNSON, OF TENNESSEE.

FOR GOVERNOR:	RICHARD J. OGLESBY.
FOR LIEUT. GOVERNOR:	WILLIAM BROSS.
FOR SEC. OF STATE:	SHARON TYNDALE.
FOR AUDITOR:	O. H. MINER.
FOR STATE TREASURER:	JAS. H. BEVERIDGE.
FOR SUP. PUB. INSTRUC.:	NEWTON BATEMAN.

Presidential Electors.

FOR THE STATE AT LARGE: JOHN DOUGHERTY, of Union. FRANCIS A. HOFFMAN, of Du Page. BENJAMIN M. PRENTISS, of Adams.

District Electors.

1—JOHN V. FARWELL.	8—JAS. C. CONKLING.
2—ANSON S. MILLER.	9—WILLIAM WALKER.
3—JOHN V. EUSTACE.	10—THOS. W. HARRIS.
4—JAMES S. POSUS.	11—H. M. MCCURDY.
5—JOHN I. BENNETT.	12—HENRY S. BAKER.
6—WM. T. HOPKINS.	13—LEMAN S. CLIFFORD.
7—FRANKLIN BLADES.	

For Members of Congress.

At large—SAMUEL W. MOULTON.
Dist. I—JOHN WENTWORTH.
II—JOHN F. FARNSWORTH.
III—E. B. WASHBURNE.
IV—A. C. HARDING.
V—EBON C. INGERSOLL.
VI—BURTON C. COOK.
VII—H. P. H. BROMWELL.
VIII—SHELBY M. CULLOM.
IX—HUGH FULLERTON.
X—N. M. KNAPP.
XI—E. CALLAHAN.
XII—JEHU BAKER.
XIII—A. J. KUYKENDALL.

Nominations for Cook County.

For State's Attorney—CHARLES H. REED.
For Sheriff—JOHN A. NELSON.
For Clerk of the Circuit Court—WILLIAM L. CHURCH.
For Coroner—Dr. WILLIAM WAGNER.
For State Senator, Twenty-fourth District—FRANCIS A. EASTMAN.
For Representatives in the Legislature Fifty-Ninth District (West)—WILLIAM JACKSON, N. W. HUNTLEY, A. B. COOK.
Sixtieth District (South)—A. H. DOLTON, EDWARD S. ISHAM.
Sixty-first District (North)—GEORGE STRONG, A. F. STEVENSON.

APPOINTMENTS.

MESSRS. BROSS AND WELDON'S APPOINTMENTS.

Hon. Wm. Bross, Union candidate for Lieutenant Governor, and Hon. Lawrence Weldon, United States District Attorney, will address the people at the places and times named below, at 12 o'clock, noon. The Union men of the several towns will please designate the places and make all necessary arrangements for the meetings:

Robinson, Crawford county, Friday..........Oct. 14
Marshall, Clark county, Saturday..........Oct. 15
Prairie City, Cumberland county, Monday..........Oct. 17
Charleston, Coles county, Tuesday..........Oct. 18
Tuscola, Douglas county, Wednesday..........Oct. 19
Danville, Vermillion county, Thursday..........Oct. 20
Champaign, Champaign county, Friday..........Oct. 21

APPOINTMENTS OF HON. J. D. WARD AND HON. D. RICHARDS.

Hon J. D. Ward and Hon. D. Richards will speak as follows:

Woodstock, McHenry Co..........Monday, Oct. 17.
Rockford, Winnebago Co..........Tuesday, Oct. 18.
Byron, Ogle Co..........Wednesday, Oct. 19.
Oregon, Ogle Co..........Thursday, Oct. 20.
Polo, Ogle Co..........Friday, Oct. 21.
Dixon, Lee Co..........Saturday, Oct. 22.
Amboy, Lee Co..........Monday, Oct. 24.

HON. WM. P. KELLOGG'S APPOINTMENTS.

Hon. Wm. Pitt Kellogg will speak at

Mt. Sterling, Brown Co..........Monday, Oct. 24.
Quincy, Adams Co..........Tuesday, Oct. 25.
Greenbush, Warren Co..........Wednesday, Oct. 26.
Bushnell, McDonough Co..........Thursday, Oct. 27.
Galesburgh, Knox Co..........Friday, Oct. 28.
Farmington, Fulton Co..........Saturday, Oct. 29.
Freeport, Stephenson Co..........Tuesday, Nov. 1.

NEW APPOINTMENTS BY GEN. OGLESBY.

The following list of appointments has been made for Gen. Oglesby:

Murphysboro, Jackson Co..........Friday, Oct. 14.
Cairo, Alexander Co..........Saturday, Oct. 15.
Marion, Williamson Co..........Monday, Oct. 17.
Shawneetown, Gallatin Co..........Wednesday, Oct. 19.
Carmi, White Co..........Thursday, Oct. 20.
Albion, Edwards Co..........Friday, Oct. 21.
Mt. Carmel, Wabash Co..........Saturday, Oct. 22.
Olney, Richland Co..........Monday, Oct. 24.
Newton, Jasper Co..........Tuesday, Oct. 25.
Prairie City, Cumberland Co..........Wednesday, Oct. 26.
Marshall, Clark Co..........Thursday, Oct. 27.
Paris, Edgar Co..........Friday, Oct. 28.
Danville, Vermillion Co..........Saturday, Oct. 29.
Jacksonville, Morgan Co..........Monday, Oct. 31.
Pekin, Tazewell Co..........Wednesday, Nov. 2.
Peoria, Peoria Co..........Thursday, Nov. 3.
Metamora, Woodford Co..........Friday, Nov. 4.
Middleport, Iroquois Co..........Saturday, Nov. 5.
Champaign City, Champaign Co..........Monday, Nov. 7.

Hon. Walter B. Scates will speak with Gen. Oglesby, at the following places, as far down as Paris, Edgar county.

Carmi, White Co..........Thursday, Oct. 20.
Albion, Edwards Co..........Friday, Oct. 21.
Mt. Carmel, Wabash Co..........Saturday, Oct. 22.

J. O. NORTON'S APPOINTMENTS.

Aurora..........Friday evening, Oct. 14.
Turner, Du Page county..........Saturday, Oct. 15.

APPOINTMENTS OF MAJ. GEN. JOHN A. LOGAN, AND GEN. I. N. HAYNIE.

Nashville, Washington Co..........October 13.
Clinton, DeWitt Co..........October 15.
Lincoln, Logan Co..........October 17.
Mattoon, Coles Co..........October 19.
Jonesboro, Union Co..........October 21.
Cairo, Alexander Co..........October 22.
Benton, Franklin Co..........October 24.
McLeansboro, Hamilton Co..........October 25.
Carmi, White Co..........October 27.
Equality, Gallatin Co..........October 31.
Harrisburg, Saline Co..........November 1.
Vienna, Johnson Co..........″ 3.
Metropolis, Massac Co..........″ 5.

GENERAL PALMER'S APPOINTMENTS.

General John M. Palmer and Hon. H. P. H. Bromwell will speak at the following places:

Champaign City, Champaign co., Saturday, Oct. 15.
Sullivan, Moultrie co., Monday..........Oct. 17.
Charleston, Coles co., Tuesday..........Oct. 18.
Paris, Edgar co., Wednesday..........Oct. 19.
Danville, Vermillion co., Thursday..........Oct. 20.
Tuscola, Douglas co., Friday..........Oct. 21.

Major General Palmer and Hon. S. M. Cullom will speak as follows:

Metamora, Woodford co., Saturday..........Oct. 22
Fremont, Tazewell co., Monday..........Oct. 24
Washington, Tazewell co., Tuesday..........Oct. 25
Atlanta, Logan co., Thursday..........Oct. 27

General Palmer and others, as follows:

Quincy, Adams co., Monday..........Oct. 31.
Mendon, Adams co., Tuesday..........Nov. 1.
Warsaw, Hancock co., Wednesday..........Nov. 2.
Carthage, Hancock co., Thursday..........Nov. 3.
Augusta, Hancock co., Friday..........Nov. 4.
Monmouth, Warren co., Saturday..........Nov. 5.

GEN. JOHN F. FARNSWORTH'S APPOINTMENTS.

Harvard, Friday evening..........Oct. 14.

JUDGE SCATES' APPOINTMENTS.

Hon. Walter B. Scates will speak at the following places, down to Paris, Edgar county:

Carmi, White county..........Oct. 20
Albion, Edwards county..........Oct. 21
Mt. Carmel, Wabash county..........Oct. 22
Olney, Richland county..........Oct. 24
Newton, Joseph county..........Oct. 25
Prairie City, Cumberland county..........Oct. 26
Marshall, Clark county..........Oct. 27
Paris Edgar county..........Oct. 28

GOV. YATES' APPOINTMENTS—A CHANGE OF PROGRAMME.

Governor Yates and Judge William Pitt Kellogg will address mass meetings at the following times and places:

Cambridge, Henry county..........Friday, Oct. 14
Morris, Grundy county..........Saturday, Oct. 15
Pontiac, Livingston county..........Monday, Oct. 17
Peoria, Peoria county..........Wednesday, Oct. 19
Bloomington..........Monday, Oct. 24
McLeansboro..........Wednesday, Oct. 26
Charleston, Coles Co..........Thursday, Oct. 27
Paris, Edgar Co..........Friday Oct. 28
Alton, Madison Co..........Friday, Nov. 4
Belleville, St. Clair Co..........Saturday, Nov. 5

DEKALB COUNTY MEETINGS.

At Mass meetings in DeKalb county, C. Ellwood, Esq., and D. B. James, Esq., of Sycamore will speak as follows:

Franklin..........Friday Evening, October 14.
Shabbona Grove..........Saturday evening, October 15.

GEN. A. C. FULLER'S APPOINTMENTS.

Lacon, Marshall Co., Friday..........Oct. 21
Middleport, Iroquois Co., Saturday..........Nov. 5

HON. C. B. DENIO'S AND COL. STEPHEN G. HICKS' APPOINTMENTS.

Kinmundy, Marion county..........Saturday, Oct 15.
Salem, Marion county..........Monday, Oct. 17.

HON. BURTON C. COOK'S APPOINTMENTS.

Naperville, DuPage county..........Oct. 14.
Junction, DuPage county..........Oct. 15.
Plainfield, Will county..........Oct. 17.
Northville, LaSalle county..........Oct. 21.
Mission, LaSalle county..........Oct. 24.

MASS MEETINGS IN DEKALB COUNTY.

Hon. S. B. Stinson, of Sandwich, and D. B. James, Esq., of Sycamore, will speak at Union Mass Meetings, in the evening, at the following times and places:

Franklin..........Friday, October 14.
Shabbona Grove..........Saturday, October 15.
Somonauk..........Tuesday, October 18.
Sandwich..........Wednesday, October 19.

C. Z. METZNER'S APPOINTMENTS.

Turner, DuPage county..........October 14.
Merdota, LaSalle county..........October 18.
Kewanee, Henry county..........October 19.
Ottawa, LaSalle county..........October 26.

JOHN J. BENNETT'S APPOINTMENTS.

Toulon, Stark Co..........Monday, Oct. 24.
Princeton, Bureau Co..........Tuesday, Oct. 25.
Hennepin, Putnam Co..........Wednesday, Oct. 26.
Lacon, Marshall Co..........Thursday, Oct. 27.
Peoria, Peoria Co..........Friday, Oct. 28.

GERMAN MASS MEETINGS.

Lieutenant-Governor Hoffman, Major Stevenson and other German speakers will speak at German mass meetings at the following places, in the evening:

Trenton..........Friday, Oct. 14.
Belleville..........Monday, Oct. 17.
Alton..........Tuesday, Oct. 18.

A. T. STONE'S APPOINTMENTS.

A. T. Stone, recently from Louisiana, will speak as follows:

Cambridge..........Friday, Oct. 14th.
Woodhull..........Saturday afternoon, Oct. 15th.
Andover..........Saturday evening, Oct. 15th.
Morristown..........Monday afternoon, Oct. 17th.
Colona..........Tuesday afternoon, Oct. 18th.
Phenix..........Wednesday afternoon, Oct. 19th.
Aurusta..........Thursday evening, Oct. 20th.
Kewanee..........Friday, Oct. 21st.
Galva..........Saturday evening, Oct. 22d.

McClellan's Body-Guard.

McClellan's Mounted Body-Guard of the Peninsula Campaign, better known as the "McClellan Dragoons," were, it will be remembered, merged, upon the retirement of McClellan, into the 12th Illinois cavalry. Read the following extract from a letter received from an officer in the 12th, who was a member of the old "Dragoons":

"I wish I was home to enlist myself heart and soul in the coming campaign. My belief is as strong as ever in the McClellan of the old Army of the Potomac, but he can never have our support with the backers he surrounds himself with, or upon the platform on which he stands. We are unanimous here that peace must be had at the point of the bayonet and in the complete subjugation of traitors."

FROM ATLANTA.

List of Deaths in the Hospitals.

[Correspondence of the Chicago Tribune.]
FIELD HOSPITAL, 2d DIV., 16th A. C., ATLANTA, GA., Sept. 19, 1864.

I send you a list of deaths (153) in this hospital during the campaign ending with the capture of this city. Of these 58 were, in military language, killed, *i. e.*, died within a few hours after their wounds, 57 died of wounds and 38 of disease. The hospital records do not embrace those instantly killed on the field of battle, unless in those rare cases in which they are brought to the hospital for burial, and the names of such are not to be looked for here. The list will show the final result with reference to many represented as wounded in the first reports already published by you. Its publication, while a matter of personal interest to many, will be an act of justice to the gallant men who have been sacrificed upon the altar of their country. For the living they have died, and cold indeed must be the heart that does not join in the sentiment—

"With us their names shall live
Through long succeeding years,
Embalmed with all our hearts can give,
Our praises and our tears."

As the names are arranged with reference to the place of burial, the list will help illustrate how thickly sown is Northern Georgia with our noblest men; for the forces represented here embraced but one division of a single corps, and, after May 23d, but two out of the three brigades belonging to that division, one brigade having been detached at that time to garrison Rome. The regiments of the remaining two brigades with the number of dead (in this list) corresponding to each, are as follows:

9th Ill.	[illegible]	81st Ohio	22
12th Ill.	13	2d Iowa	13
52d Ill.	13	7th Iowa	14
66th Ill.	26	1 Mo. Art.	1
66th Ind.	18		

Belonging to division..........138
Belonging to other commands..........12
Unrecognized..........3
Total..........153

It has been my toilsome, yet pleasant, duty to attend upon many of these in their last hours, and I am happy to testify that a large number of them died in sincere and sustaining faith in the Gospel that brings immortality to light; a larger proportion, I am persuaded, than is the case in most communities in civil life. The death of some was triumphant, giving the deepest significance to the words of the dying Christian:

"Lend, lend your wings, I mount! I fly!
O death, where is thy sting? O grave where is thy victory?"

I cannot affirm that the list is absolutely free from error, with reference to the places of burial in the early part of the campaign. None of those concerned did then comprehend the gigantic work before them, or the shifting scenes through which they were to pass. Often a position was suddenly forsaken, often the occupation of one was brief—only a few hours. In every case, however, the grave might easily be found from this list, either at the point designated or a neighboring one, while I can testify that in the latter part of the campaign this record is strictly correct. There is no doubt concerning Altoona, Marietta, or the various points around Atlanta.

I need make no apology I trust for referring to a class of men not always appreciated—I mean the surgeons. Military exploits, of course, occupy public thought at a time when (as during this campaign) a nation's interests are subjected to the decision of battle; and military men may be excused for an apparent underestimate of labors they highly value, but which do not directly contribute to the main issue. But who shall tell the worth of his skill and toil who saves the wounded soldier's life, or contributes to his comfort? The surgeons connected with this hospital have shown themselves well fitted for such a work, and though no honors or fame were expected, did, as a class, show themselves prompt, watchful, kind and energetic, in making available the means (always limited, and sometimes nearly exhausted,) within their reach. I have seen them toil through the live long night, and after brief repose resume the labors that ended only when overtasked nature could do no more. Would that some proper authority could give the public a correct idea of the extent of these labors, and the faithfulness with which they were met.

Dr. W. R. Marsh, Surgeon 2d Iowa, was at the head of the whole arrangement. His term of service, (three years) expired in May, and then many of the officers of his regiment, and all the non-veterans, were mustered out, and from the midst of the contest went to their quiet homes. But Dr. Marsh did not limit his obligations to his country and her defenders, by arbitrary bonds, and give as a reason, that it was "so nominated in the bond." He felt that the soldiers, who entered upon a labor like that of the past summer, deserved all the aid which both knowledge and army experience can give, a just sentiment which he put into practice until ill health compelled him to cease effort, about August 1st.

Dr. H. W. Kendall, Surgeon 50th Illinois, was highly useful during the early part of the campaign; but an illness that proved both protracted and dangerous, compelled him to leave early in June.

Dr. Wm. F. Cady, Surgeon 12th Illinois, had special care of the sick, a class of patients much greater, in the aggregate, than the wounded. The statistics speak for his faithfulness and skill. His success with colored patients was remarkable, for these are a stumbling-block to surgeons at all times. Indeed the impression is common that the sickness of a negro in the field is prophetic of his death; but in this instance not one in twenty died.

But I must not particularize. I will record the names of a few others, remarking that the omission of some who have labored, for a longer or shorter time, must not be understood to their discredit. I know of none whose spirit did not harmonize with those I name.

Dr James Zearing, 57th Illinois, took the position of Dr. Marsh, after the illness of the latter.

Dr. Joseph Payne, 66th Illinois, had charge of the Branch Hospital at Allatoona, and subsequently labored in the Field Hospital.

Dr. P. K. Khor, Surgeon 52d Illinois, has been connected with the Hospital since August 1.

Dr. Turner, Assistant Surgeon 2d Iowa, has had charge of the Branch Hospital at Marietta, assisted by Dr. Ashton, Assistant Surgeon 7th Iowa.

Drs. Jacobs, 81st Ohio, Barre, 66th Indiana, and others, rendered important services after the battle of July 22.

Drs. Maxon and Fay, Contract Surgeons, were also employed for a time. The health of the latter failed about Aug 4.

To the Sanitary Commission the Hospital is indebted for important supplies, furnished cheerfully and abundantly, mostly through Mr. Collins, Agent of the Western San. Com.

J. GRANT,
Chaplain 12th Illinois Inf.

List of deaths in Field Hospital of the 2d Division, 16th A. C., during the campaign of 1864, commencing May 9, and ending with the capture of Atlanta, Sept. 2; with the place of burial.

The letter "k" signified killed, i. e. dying within a few hours after receiving wound; "w," died of wounds, surviving one day or longer; and "s" died of sickness:

Buried at Snake Creek Gap, 7 w. of Resacca:
May 9—Thos. D. Crosby, Co. B, 81st Ohio, w.
May 10—John Shedden, E, 18th Mo., w.
May 10—John S. Bradbury, G, 9th Ill., w.
May 10—John W. Brown, G, 9th Ill., w.
May 10—Jacob Arnold, H, 9th Ill., k.

At Fork of the Roads, one mile north of Lay's Ferry, and half a mile from Lay's house, six miles south of Resacca:
May 14—F. W. McManus, C, 7th Iowa, w.
May 14—Philo. A. Douglas, C, 10th Wis., w.
May 15—Livingston Worth, I, 7th Iowa, w.

In Apple Orchard, near a brick house shattered by shells, half a mile south of Lay's Ferry:
May 15—Corp. Ed. Templeton, H, 66th Ill., k.
May 15—Corp. Jacob Stevens, B, 12th Ill., k.
May 15—O. E. Frasch, K, 2d Iowa, k.
May 15—H. O. McGill, G, 7th Iowa, k.
May 15—B. F. McGill, A, 7th Iowa, k.
May 15—Alex. Ervin, A, 57th Ill., w.
May 16—Corp. Chas. Corse, H, 57th Ill., w.
May 16—Martin Christy, B, 50th Ill., w.
May 16—G. W. Carter, D, 66th Ill., w.
May 16—Willett Jaquay, D, 66th Ill., w.

Near Cotton Gin, two miles west of Resacca, a few rods south of the road to Snake Creek Gap:
May 28—Moses Codell, I, 66th Ill., w.
May 20—Peter Dill, G, 66th Ill., w.
May 10—J. M. York, G, 66th Ill., w.

At various points:
May 16—Theodore F. Denman, A, 12th Illinois, w., near Calhoun Ferry, west of the river.
May 16—Capt. J. A. Taylor, D, 66th Ill., k; near Lane's House.
May 21—Col. P. E. Burke, 66th Ill., w.; St. Louis.
May 16—Cyrus Beckner, F, 7th Iowa, w.
May 16—Serg. E. F. Sage, I, 66th Ind., k.; Pumpkin Vine Creek, 3 miles east of Dallas.

Dallas ½ mile west of Court House:
May 27—W. Lonegan, C, 66th Ind., k.
May 27—Serg. John P. Worrell, C, 66th Ind., k.
May 27—C. R. Drew, B, 66th I c, k.
May 28—Thos. Collett, E, 66th Ill., w.

Battle-field south of Dallas:
May 28—Patrick Doyle, D, 66th Ill., w.
May 28—Wm. Ruberg, D, 66th Ill., w.
May 28—S. Dougherty, E, 2d Iowa, k.
May 28—1st Lieut. F. Ulrich, A, 66th Ill., k.
May 30—James Andrews, D, 81st Ohio, w.
May 28—H. Noble, D, 66th Ill., w.

At Burnt Hickory, midway between Dallas and Ackworth, north of road:
May 29—Richard Caston, K, 66th Ind., w.
May 31—Wm. Childers, I, 66th Ill., w.
June 1—1st Lieut. H. H. Vandiers, K, 66th Ill., w.
June 2—W. D. Bice, A, 52d Ill., s.
June 4—Daniel Kahler, K, 52d Ill., s.

In church-yard, Ackworth, near railroad, 1 mile west of depot:
June 8—Josephus Scott, H, 66th Ill., s.
June 9—Ephraim Morey, G, 81st Ohio, w.
June 10—G. Pickering, B, 66th Ill., s.
June 10—Frederic Hempton, K, 12th Ill., s.
June 10—Wm Fi ett, D, 66th Ill., s.
June 11—Thos. Denton, H, 66th Ill., w.

At Big Shanty, between town and Kenesaw Mountain:
June 19—Corp. B. F. Nibbs, B, 66th Ill., k.
June 20—M. E. Dennis, H, 66th Ill., s.
June 27—John H. Lorrimer, G, 66th Ill., w.
June 27—Thos. Shannon, D, 81st Ohio, w.
June 27—Conrad Schwab, B, 12 Ill., w.
June 29—R. R. Burdick, B, 7th Iowa, w.
July 2—Wm. Cummings, I, 66th Ill., w.

At various points:
July 4—Thos. Sprouls, C, 7th Iowa, k, Nickajack Creek.
July 17—Sergt. H. Turner, H, 9th Ill., k, roadside between Roswell and Decatur.
July 20—H. G. Schofield, B, 7th Iowa, s., Roswell.
July 22—Corp Jas. Thompson, H, 52d Ill., s., near R. R. 2 m. W. of Decatur.

At Bartow's Furnace near Allatoona. A branch Hospital was established here, June 10, in charge of Surgeon J. Pegue, 66th Ill., and continued till July 24.
June 14—J. W. Roby, C, 66th Ind., w.
June 14—[illegible]
June 14—R. H. Fischer, K, 12th Ill., w.
June 14—John Bixey, I, 66th Ill., w.
June 14—Sidney Cooper, I, 2d Ohio cav., s.
June 14—Capt. John Andrews, D, 66th Ill., w.
June 18—Fischer, H, 2d Iowa, s.
June 20—J. W. Bise, I, 81st Ohio, s.
July 4—John W. Lizard, G, 81th Ill., s.
July 14—Wm. Currell, C, 66th Ill., w.
July 15—Archibald Middleton, I, 81st Ohio, s.
July 16—Wm. Kester, D, 66th Ind., s.
July 15—Lester L. Welch, G, 2d Iowa, s.

At Field Hospital, No. 1, 3 miles East of Atlanta, and half mile South of railroad. Most of these died on the day of the battle of July 22.
Capt. C Lane, K, 81st Ohio.
Lieut. H. Hoover, K, 81st Ohio.
Alex F. Leake, I, 81st Ohio.
Thos. Cooper, D, 81st Ohio.
Hame Gunnett, K, 12th Ill.
Corp. Frank Smith, F, 12th Ill.
Wm. Bailey, G, 12th Ill.
Wm. [illegible], 12th Ill.
Sergt. Wm. Hollowell, D, 66th Ind.
Corp. W. H. Dillinger, K, 66th Ind.
Corp. [illegible], 66th Ill.
Corp. E. Abernathy, I, 66th Ill.
[illegible], 66th Ill.
[illegible], 66th Ill.
Corp. M. L. Dayman, A, 66th Ill.
Corp. Richard Lucas, K, 66th Ill.
Sergt. Jesse Creamer, F, 66th Ill.
Sergt. Richard Gear, C, 2d Iowa.
Samuel Jennings, K, 39th Ohio.
Bernard McGlaughlin, G, 12th Iowa.
Two unrecognized.

Four Confederates are buried in the same ground; none of them recognized.

At Field Hospital, near Atlanta, No. 2, two miles east of Atlanta and one-half mile north of the railroad. All died July 24th or 25th, of wounds received July 22d. In the same ground are the graves of six Confederates wounded at the same time, two of them with head boards, the rest not recognized:
Christian North, I, 27th Ohio.
Henry Fields, I, 27th Ohio.
Jared L. Cook, C, 12th Illinois.
Sergt. A. R. Sackmiller, G, 81st Ohio.
Jones Denton, H, 66th Illinois.
Elijah H. Harris, C, 66th Illinois.
Moses Lee, F, 103d Illinois.
L. C. Guilford, H, 1st Missouri artillery.

At Field Hospital, near Atlanta, No. 3, three miles northeast of the city, and midway between the railroads to Decatur and Marietta. All but one (Kensel, who died of disease,) died of wounds received July 22d. At the same place are the graves of fifteen Confederates, all with head boards:
July 25—Wm. Herbert, G, 12th Illinois.
Aug. 8—A. H. Dickinson, K, 12th Illinois.
Aug. 9—John Davis, G, 12th Illinois.
Aug. 2—Hiram Underwood, H, 12th Illinois.
July 26—Patrick Kelly, D, 81st Ohio.
Aug. 2—Elisha Decker, H, 81st Ohio.
Aug. 11—Adam Kensel, G, 81st Ohio.
Aug. 9—James Bailey, H, 66th Indiana.
Aug. 15—Corp. John Miller, I, 66th Illinois.

At Field Hospital, near Atlanta, No. 4, three miles northwest of the city, and two miles west of the railroad to Marietta:
Aug. 4—Leander Jeffrey, G, 2d Iowa, k.
Aug. 5—W. B. Mason, D, 2d Iowa, w.
Aug. 5—John Price, D, 2d Iowa, w.
Aug. 11—V. Vorturier, B, 2d Iowa, k.
Aug. 14—Serg. G. R. Craven, G, 2d Iowa, w.
Aug. 20—J. McManus, B, 2d Iowa, k.
Aug. 20—Lieut. Thos. K. Ranch, G, 2d Iowa, k.
Aug. 7—J. W. Sudduby, G, 7th Iowa, k.
Aug. 8—Sergt. J. L. Foster, B, 7th Iowa, w.
Aug. 5—James Denlan, K, 7th Iowa, w.
Aug. 9—Corp. Wm. S. Thompson, H, 66th Ind., k.
Aug. 11—E. Cleveland, I, 66 Ind, k.
Aug. 11—John W. Scherer, B, 56th Ind., k.
Aug. 12—G. A. Lawson, C, 66th Ind., w.
Aug. 13—G. R. Jones, K, 66th Ind., k.
Aug. 17—Geo. Owen, K, 66th Ind.
Aug. 19—J. H. Force, C, 12th Ill., s.
Aug. 19—Wm. H. Dean, F, 12th Ill., k.
July 29—Jacob Franklin, 2d U. S. art., k.
July 29—Benj. Hemburg, E, 6 th Ill., k.
July 31—Castleton Kingsbury, C, 64 h Ill., k.
July 31—John D. Fruitt, F, 81st Ohio, s.
Aug. 9—Sergt. Alex. W. Louis, I, 81st Ohio, s.

At Field Hospital, 2½ miles N. E. of Jonesboro, Sept. 2.—M. R. Blizzard, I, 81st Ohio, wounded Aug. 31.

At Marietta.—A Branch Hospital was established here about July 8, in charge of Assistant Surgeon Wm Turner, 7th Iowa. Only one of these (Ripley) it is believed, died of wounds; the rest were victims of disease.
July 15—Chas. Ripley, E, 2d Iowa.
July 30—W. D. Taylor, B, 7th Iowa.
August 4—Wm. E. Sro, G, 7th Iowa.
August 5—J. C. Greener, B, 66th Ill.
July 22—Wm. Farley, F, 9th Ill.
July 22—A. Etherson, G, 9th Ill.
July 29—F. Darnel, I, 81st Ohio.
July 31—Joden Bine, I 81st Ohio.
July 31—W. R. Barrett, F, 81st Ohio.
July 19—George Poleb, K, 81st Ohio.
Aug. 2—Samson Swain, B, 81st Ohio.
Aug. 2—J. H. Reid, K, 81st Ohio.
Aug. 13—H. W. Stoops, I, 81st Ohio.
July 12—W. H. Vote, K, 52d Ill.
July 18—N. P. Blakely, B, 52d Ill.
July 23—John Vanderloongan, D, 52d Ill.
July 31—H. M. McDole, C, 52d Ohio.
Aug. 4—Lewis Schasbe, H, 1st Mo. Art.
Aug. 6—P. Roberts, 3, 9th Ill.

The deaths at Marietta since August 23d are not embraced in the above list. At that time four Confederates had died there, making 29 out of the 68 received July 22d. They were all severely wounded, the slightly wounded either having left the field or been removed before it came into our possession.

The New Constitution of Maryland.

On Wednesday and Thursday last the people of Maryland voted on the new Constitution which was framed by the Convention at Annapolis last September.

The first article of the declaration of rights, which appears as a preamble to the new Constitution, affirms that "all men are created equally free; that they are endowed by their Creator with certain inalienable rights, among which are life, liberty, the enjoyment of the proceeds of their own labor, and the pursuit of happiness." This is the "root of the matter." If the Emancipationists of Maryland have won this civil battle they will take the highest honors of the field. There is no "glittering generality" in the phrase which cancels the word *slave* from the laws.

Article twenty-four of the declaration says "that hereafter in this State there shall be neither slavery nor involuntary servitude, except in punishment of crime, whereof the party shall have been duly convicted; and all persons held to service or labor as slaves are hereby declared free."

Section thirty-six prohibits the General Assembly passing any law to compensate masters or claimants of slaves emancipated by the Constitution.

Lotteries are forever abolished by the Constitution.

Article five affirms the Constitution and laws of the United States to be the supreme law of the land, to which every citizen of the State owes paramount allegiance. The Legislature is to make provision for taking the vote of soldiers in the field.

Section four of the Constitution provides that all persons who have aided the rebellion in any way, or performed any act of war against the United States, or have been in any way associated with the so-called "Confederate States of America," or have sent money, or goods, or letters, or information to the enemy, or have advised any one to enter the rebel service, or any one "who has by any open deed or word declared his adhesion to the cause of the enemies of the United States, or his desire for the triumph of said enemies"—all such persons shall be forever held ineligible to office and incompetent to vote at any election, unless restored by pardon to the full rights of citizenship by a two-thirds vote of all the members elected to the houses of Assembly.

It is made the duty of officers of registration and judges of election to exclude all such persons from voting. The oath to be administered contains the following precise words: "That I have never expressed a desire for the triumph of said enemies over the arms of the United States." Any one who declines to take the oath is to be debarred from voting; but the taking of it is not to be received as conclusive evidence of the right to vote. The penalties of perjury are in waiting for false swearing. Any one who has bribed or offered to give money to another to induce him, or by other influence to force him to refuse to vote for candidates for electors for President and Vice President of the United States, is declared disfranchised and ineligible to public office. The severest penalties are attached to "colonizing" voters from one district to another.

Finally, the Convention has allowed the soldiers in the field to vote on the adoption of the new constitution, and if the constitution is adopted, also for Presidential electors at the approaching election in November. The opposition to granting this privilege to our defenders is one of the oddest and most unreasonable phenomena of the times. The country is in danger. The Government uses every effort to induce men to become soldiers, and thus perform the very highest possible service for their country, and this service is to disfranchise them. We can send them into the jaws of death but cannot send them a ballot-box. Maryland thinks otherwise.

The State which gave birth to the "Star spangled Banner" has conformed its constitution to its and our glorious hymn of liberty. Heretofore the sacred anthem has been sung at home over the heads of a hundred thousand men in chains. It blushed through all its glorious lines for the soil that gave it birth. Like the great prophets of the olden time, it was without honor in its own country, but, like them, it was none the less prophetic on that account. To-day the genius that dictated it, and the spirit that lives in it, rejoice over a purified and transfigured commonwealth. All honor to the men of 1864, who, in the Convention at Annapolis, cast the destiny of Maryland with the free States! Posterity will bless them; the wheat as it grows thicker, the corn as it grows higher, the tobacco leaf as it grows longer and broader, in the regenerated fields, will endorse them; the cities and villages, as they grow in extent, in beauty, in enterprise, and in wealth, will erect monuments to them; and the increased population, from her coasts to her mountain tops, gathering from every part of the Union and from every shore of the earth, doubling and tripling in a few years, will write the history and celebrate the honor of the men who could say: "Out of this nettle, danger, we pluck this flower, safety."

They have no Confidence.

[From the Pittsburg Gazette.]

It is worthy of note that the Democrats, although they bray hugely, do not show their confidence by offers to bet, as heretofore. The reason is they *have* no confidence. The *Eagle* tells the following good story of Mr. August Belmont, the Illustrious chairman of the Democratic National Committee:

Mr. Belmont, in conversation with a party of gentlemen a day or two since, expressed himself as sure of the election of "Little Mac." There were cavils, and Mr. Belmont proposed to back his opinion with a bet of $1,000. A well known banker, who supports Mr. Lincoln, at once accepted the bet. "Now," said he, "Mr. Belmont, I would like to double the money on Mr. Lincoln." "Agreed," said Mr. B. "And *now*," said our Union man, "I will double *that*, if you say so." Mr. Belmont had, however, reached the end of his bag-rope, and ingloriously backed out. Now, it was not that he cared for the loss of five or six thousand dollars, but that he knew very well that his antagonist would have put up *not less than one million of dollars* if Mr. Belmont had been willing to back his candidate to that amount. This was well understood in the crowd, and Mr. Belmont did well to withdraw when he did.

☞ "The Union must be preserved at all hazards," mouths McClellan. Pendleton boldly declares, "If these Southern States cannot be reconciled, I would bid them farewell so tenderly that they would forever be touched by the recollection of it." Ohio has bid Pendleton farewell so tenderly, as we think, unless he has got the hide of a rhinoceros, he will forever be touched by the recollection of it.

☞ An exchange has a report that Mc Clellan was severely wounded in the Fisher's Hill battle. He was subsequently killed in Indiana.

☞ The McClellan Club at Hartford, Conn., has taken rooms over a coffin warehouse.

The Financial Crisis in England.

HEAVY FORGERIES IN LEEDS.

The Latest Batch of Failures.

NEW CASES IN LEEDS.

[From the London Times (city article), Sept. 26.]

The accounts from Leeds mention the failure of Messrs. Alfred Teale & Co., woolen merchants, with liabilities for about £100,000 and of Messrs. Turner & Johnson and Mr. C. Turner, cloth manufacturers. In the two latter cases the liabilities are said to be small.

One of the consequences of the absconding of Mr. J. W. Marsden is the suspension for a second time of the iron mining at Castle Boward and Kirkham, near Malton. After standing idle for two or three years the works were recently leased by Mr. Marsden, and have been vigorously worked for a few weeks, one new shaft having been sunk to the extent of one hundred feet. Extensive new works were in contemplation, including a bridge over the Derwent. The hands were all knocked off work on Friday, and at present all is at a stand still.

The Leeds *Mercury* mentions an additional failure—that of Mr. John Clapham, a manufacturer; but states that the liabilities are not large, and also that the disquiet now felt at Leeds is entirely confined to the parties compromised with the bank, and has no influence on the legitimate trade of the district.

MESSRS. TURCK, BARCLAY AND COMPANY, LONDON.

[From the London Times (city article) Sept. 26.]

The suspension has been announced to-day of Messrs. Turck, Barclay & Co., an old and respectable firm in the East India trade. The total liabilities are about £100,000 to £120,000, but the amount to rank upon the estate will, it is said, certainly not exceed £25,000. The difficulty is believed to have arisen from the firm having accepted drafts of Calcutta correspondents whose consignments were not of the full value represented. It is understood that no other London houses are likely to be compromised. The books are in the hands of Messrs. Coleman, Turquand & Co.

MESSRS. F. YAGUE AND COMPANY, LONDON.

The suspension has also been announced of Messrs. F. Yague & Co., commission merchants in the Spanish trade, with liabilities of limited amount.

Marsden's Forgeries in Leeds.

[From the London Times, Sept. 26.]

It appears from an investigation which took place before the Leeds magistrate on Saturday that the inquiries instituted by the committee of investigation into the affairs of the Leeds Banking Company have led to the alarming discovery that one of the customers of the bank has passed through it no less than one thousand forged bills of exchange, representing sixty-eight thousand pounds, besides which the bank has such bills to the amount of ten thousand pounds in their hands.

The principal delinquent is John Woodhead Marsden, who for some few years has carried on business in Leeds as an iron founder, and whose bankruptcy and absconding have already been mentioned in the *Times*. It appears that Marsden is indebted to the bank several thousand pounds. On Wednesday he was sent for by the committee of investigation, but his manager, Thos. Scaife, attended for him. A large bundle of bills was produced, bearing the signature, "Per pro., J. W. Marsden, Thos. Scaife," and, in answer to a question, Scaife said they were forgeries. On Friday Scaife was again interrogated by the Bank Committee, and admonished to make a clean breast of it, when he said, "Then I will make a clean breast of it, and tell you everything." Then a book was produced containing the counterfeits of above a thousand bills of exchange, representing upwards of £80,000, and Scaife said they were all forged bills. The same night Mr. Walker Joy, one of the Bank Committee, had Scaife apprehended, and on Saturday he was brought before Mr. Irwin and Mr. Lucock, two of the Leeds magistrates and charged with feloniously forging and uttering two of the many instruments before mentioned. One of them was for £171 2s. 6d., drawn by "J. W. Marsden, *per pro.*, Thos Scaife," and purported to be the acceptance of Geo. Wilson, of Crossland street, Holbeck, Leeds. That person proved to the magistrates that the endorsement was a forgery, and that he neither knew Marsden nor the prisoner. The second bill was for £350, dated April 27th, and signed by procuration of Scaife, as in the previous instance. It purported to be endorsed and accepted by Robert Hudson & Co., of Stanley Colliery, near Wakefield; but Mr. Hudson, the principal of that firm, proved that the acceptance was a forgery, as his firm never accepted any bills, nor were they at all acquainted with Marsden. In answer to one of the magistrates, Mr. Joy stated that these forgeries had extended over years. The cashier of the banking company said that Marsden had kept an account with the bank for five or six years, and it had been principally managed by Scaife. The bills drawn in the names of Mr. Wilson and Messrs. Hudson & Co. had both been dishonored. Mr. Granger, the prisoner's solicitor, elicited from Mr. Joy that Scaife had told him that Mr. Greenland, the manager of the bank, knew all about Marsden's proceedings; but the statement was not received as evidence, on Mr. Bond, solicitor for the bank, showing that it had not been made in the presence of Mr. Greenland.

At the conclusion of the magistrate's inquiry, Scaife declined to make any statement, and he was committed to take his trial at the next Leeds assizes or jail delivery.

MARSDEN'S FLIGHT FOR NEW YORK.

[From the Liverpool Courier, Sept. 26.]

It has been discovered that the bankrupt iron founder, John Woodhead Marsden, has sailed for the United States. The police authorities of this town having received notice that Mr. Marsden was wanted for the serious charge of forging bills of exchange to a large amount, inquiries were set on foot. The result has been that detectives Smith and Laycock ascertained, by tracing a note, that the bankrupt and forger had gone to New York in the Liverpool, New York and Philadelphia Company's screw steamship Ætna, Captain McGuigan, which sailed from the Mersey on Wednesday last. He had engaged his passage at the office of Mr. Michael Francis Duffy, passenger broker, 22 Waterloo road, and was booked in the name of John Woods.

THE LATEST BATCH OF FAILURES.

The latest failures reported by the Jura include Francis Clough, a large cotton speculator, with liabilities estimated at half a million sterling; but it is thought that his direct engagements may not exceed two hundred thousand.

Robert Byrne, stock broker at Liverpool, with unsettled accounts for about six hundred thousand pounds sterling, but whose actual deficiency is estimated at from sixty to one hundred thousand pounds.

John Fletcher & Co., corn merchants, of Lancaster, with liabilities of over one hundred thousand pounds sterling.

Lightfoot & Sons, sugar refiners and rice millers, in Liverpool.

Robert Baxendell, corn merchant, of Manchester.

David Kamsden, worsted spinner at Bradford, and others of less importance.

At a meeting of the shareholders of the Leeds Banking Company its estimated liabilities were stated at over eight hundred and seventeen thousand pounds sterling, and that there was a deficiency of over half a million.

A number of failures were still expected in connection with this large banking institution, as well as among speculators in cotton, produce and shares, which exhibit much heavy depreciation in value.

FROM NASSAU.

Operations of the Blockade Runners.

How Goods Reach the Rebels.

An interesting correspondence from Nassau contains the following items concerning the operations of the blockade runners up to the 20th of September:

BRITISH VESSELS BRINGING GOODS.

Very few American vessels are here at present. Nearly all sail under the British register. There are several of this latter class from Baltimore, Philadelphia, Boston, and other cities. Saunders & Co., Zerrickson and other secessionists have been receiving goods all the year—goods not bonded; and their business is almost exclusively with the rebels.

This trade is carried on from various points. Goods come from Havana and other ports in Cuba, and also from Halifax, St. John, Montreal, and ports along the Northern coast. Several Canadian Jews are engaged in blockade running. Twelve vessels have sailed, and about a dozen are now making ready.

OTHER BRITISH VESSELS ARE COMING—ACCIDENTS.

The steamer Hope, capable of carrying two thousand bales of cotton and other cargo, is expected to leave Wilmington immediately. The vessel and cargo are worth more than two million dollars. It is said that thirty other steamers are expected from England shortly. One new one arrived on the evening of the 19th instant. The Agnes Louisa, another new one, lies outside the harbor, ashore, on her first trip, and will probably prove a total loss. The Prince Albert was lost two or three weeks ago in entering the harbor of Charleston. The Star, which had sailed from Savannah, put back recently, her boilers having given out.

HOW CONTRABAND MERCHANDISE IS SHIPPED.

Goods, which have evidently been shipped by unsuspected persons, find their way here. Last week some boxes about three feet square came to John B. Lafitte, one of the agents of the so-called Confederate Government. They came in the Corsica, and were taken to the steamer General Whiting, a blockade runner, and shipped to Columbia, South Carolina. The Whiting left here on the 17th, intending to lay off the Bahamas until the nights became darker, at the same time, it is understood, taking in goods from those islands, where there are no United States consuls or commercial agents, and the trade is unrestricted.

The boldness of the Nassau merchants engaged in assisting the enemies of the United States is remarkable; but the utmost tact is used in getting the goods. The schooner John G. Whipple, just arrived from New York, brought beef, pork, butter, lard, crackers, whisky and some general merchandise, to be delivered "unto order." They are designed for one of the most mischievous of our enemies, and were carried immediately on board a blockade runner in open day. The mark used was "D. D. Co.," thereby conveying the idea that the goods were for the Dry Dock Company. The Captain thought so when they were shipped; and it appears that no one in New York, except the persons in interest knew anything of the chest. In this and other similar ways, goods designed for the rebels are sent from New York and other ports in the United States.

☞ The official returns of the election in Maine gives the following results: For Governor—Cony, 65,583; Howard, 41,970. Vote in 1863: For Cony, 67,790; Bradbury, 49,[illegible].

REBEL RAID ON SANDY SPRING, MD.

The Farmers Pursue them and Give them a Sound Thrashing—The Stolen Goods Recaptured.

The Washington *Star* has the following additional particulars of the pursuit of the rebel raiders upon Sandy Spring:

The party of farmers (fourteen in number) who went in pursuit, found the marauders encamped yesterday, to the number of eleven, under command of Capt. Chatman, in the woods, four miles northwest of Rockville, where they had encamped for the day, with the intention of crossing back into Virginia under cover of darkness.

A spirited little fight ensued, the farmers making the attack with shot guns and such weapons as they had, and some thirty or forty shots were exchanged on each side. The guerillas finding they could not defend themselves, and that the farmers were determined in their efforts, started toward the river, headed by their Captain, Chatman, and nine of the party thus escaped. Lieutenant Walter Bowie, son of W. W. W. Bowie, of Prince George's, who was of the rebel party, was killed while attempting to shoot one of the pursuers. His body was left at the house of a Mr. Ward, with directions that his (Bowie's) father should be notified of the fact.

Brune Bowie, also a son of W. W. W. Bowie, and a Sergeant of the 1st Virginia (rebel) cavalry, who was with his brother, was taken prisoner, and was handed over to Gen. Augur last night by a detachment of the pursuing party. Not one of the pursuing farmers was hurt in the least, and they succeeded in recapturing most of the goods stolen, and also recaptured four stolen horses. This gang of thieves was a detachment from Mosby's command, which is at times divided off into small squads and each squad is ordered off on these thieving expeditions to different parts of Virginia and Maryland.

Two of the pursuers, with whom we conversed, expressed the belief that the whole party could have been captured had there been a concerted action. But each man in pursuit acted on his own responsibility, no leader having been chosen, and in that way the rebs made their escape. However, the farmer-soldiers did a good work, and have taught the daring guerillas a lesson they will not soon forget.

Which Shall Go Down, Slavery or the Government?

The Union candidate for the Vice Presidency, Andrew Johnson, addressed a great meeting at Logansport, Indiana, on Monday last. He riddled the false Democracy that made the Chicago nominations, and let sunlight in upon the treason that lurks beneath the McClellan scheme of an armistice and the trick of a convention of the States. He cast himself manfully and square-breasted against the influence that would save the slaveocracy by saving slavery, in these words:

These men at Chicago talk about the peace and restoration of the Union; why don't they tell you whether they are for re-establishing slavery under the Constitution or not, for that is the question. Let them show their hands. Do you want slavery in again? Look us in the face, gentlemen, and look your followers in the face, and not, like the augurics of old, cheat each other with your platform and your nomination. You think you have a great conundrum which nobody can understand. Look us in the face, and tell us whether you are for incorporating this disturbing element in our system. I am free to say for myself, that though I was born and have resided all my life in a slave State, yet I have been disposed to tolerate rather than advocate and sustain it. But "the time has come," and the question has to be settled, whether the Government can stand having an institution in it which can raise itself above the Government and defy it. This is a great proposition, lying alongside of the doctrine of free government—that no nation can exist long while an institution exists within it that rises above the power of the nation itself. Slavery, under its arrogant supporters, has for years substantially controlled the legislation of the country. The institution has undertaken to control the Government, and now what is the Government to do? Will it yield to slavery and acknowledge this institution paramount? Are the thirty millions of free white people to be controlled by four millions of blacks and their three hundred and forty thousand owners? [Many voices, "No." "No."] Then the question comes up, which shall go down, the institution of slavery or this Government? [Voices, "Slavery."]

When this issue came—my friend here will bear me witness—that I declared if you make the issue between the existence of slavery and the existence of the Government, I say let slavery go, and let the Union live. [Great applause.] And now is the time, while the Government has been broken up in fact, and the pieces are lying about dormant, those of them blighted with slavery, now is the time to settle this great question; and every man who has considered the difficulties we had to encounter in 1820, and in 1850, and in 1861 who loves his country, will say, leave slavery out. [Great cheers.] Let the Government be paramount, and if the institution of slavery gets in the way of the great car of State, let slavery go and let the nation live. [Cheers.]

"A Boorish Tailor."

The Democratic leaders have had the folly to stigmatize the Union ticket as being composed at the head of a buffoon rail-splitter and at the tail of a "boorish tailor." We will see how the farmer and mechanics are effected by this sneezing of the lackeys of Slavery, superfinely protesting against political contact with working-men. Andy Johnson confesses to the goose and needle, and stands up for his craft, and proudly maintains the honorableness of handicraft labor. He said in a speech in Indiana:

"I hold in my hands, from which I wish to read an extract or two for the benefit of some old Democrats, and young ones, too, a letter written by General Jackson himself, in his own handwriting; and in handling this relic, my mind goes back to the times of 1832. When it was written and published, I was a young man or boy, at work in my shop, and heard it read. And this memory of being in my shop calls to mind what was said when Mr. Lincoln was first nominated. He was called the rail-splitter, and I saw today you were making good use of the idea; while the Butternut party was being split to pieces, you said the Union never could be split. When the recent nominations were made at Baltimore, the tory papers of the country said, They have a rail-splitter and a buffoon for the head of the ticket, and 'upon the tail they have a boorish tailor.' The idea at the bottom of all this opposition is, that the man who rises up from the mass of the people, the man who advocates the doctrine that man is capable of self-government, has virtue and intelligence to govern himself, should be repudiated. I have nothing to regret that my early life was spent in the shop. I never boast of it in my canvasses, but when it is brought up as a reproach, I have met it in the way it should be met, and he who fights with such weapons is not entitled to the respect of anybody. Yes, the 'boorish tailor' is put upon the tail of the ticket. What an insult to the aristocracy, who want reputation without merit and without worth. Yes, I am a tailor, but I learned long since, that if a man does not disgrace his profession, it never disgraces him. [Cheers] And I may be permitted to say, that when I was a tailor, I made some pretty close fits. [Laughter.] My garments used to be right well proportioned; but I have seen tailors, at their own expense, too, make a man out of very scant material. I used to be considered a very good tailor, and got my work done according to promise. [Laughter and cheers.] So much for the 'boorish tailor.' One of the fundamental principles of my Democracy is, and it is Republicanism, too, that men should be rewarded according to merit. It is worth that makes the man, and the want of it the fellow."

The New York *Daily News* asserted some weeks ago:

"Early in July last—we have it upon the authority of a delegate from Indiana who was selected by a delegation from his state to act as one of the committee to inform the candidate of the action of the convention—the platform with its peace planks, almost word for word as adopted, was presented to General McClellan, and was by him approved, both in letter and spirit."

The truth of this assertion has not been denied by General McClellan, or by any of his special organs; we cannot see why it should be, for his principal organ in this city has asserted explicitly that he stands upon the Chicago platform, and that nothing in his life or conduct conflicts with it; and Mr. Fernando Wood knew what he was saying when he declared at the McClellan ratification meeting in New York:

"If elected, I am satisfied that he [General McClellan] will entertain the views and execute the principles of the great party he will represent, without regard to those he may himself possess. He will then be *our agent and the creature of our votes*."

But the war Democrats whom McClellan sold out by his cautious silence, will not thank him for thus on a really important occasion remembering only himself.

☞ Ex-Governor Jared W. Williams, of New Hampshire, died at Lancaster, in that State, on the 29th ult. He was long in public life; and besides being Governor for one year, served two terms in Congress and several terms in the State legislature.

☞ The Indianapolis *Journal* raises this nice theological question—"Is it profane in Indiana to say the Dodd damned Democracy?"

COAL! COAL! COAL! CHICAGO, Sept. 28, 1864. [illegible] ROBERT LAW.

ARTISTS' MATERIALS AT JEVNE & ALMINI'S, 95 Washington street, Chicago.

TO LUMBER MANUFACTURERS. [illegible]

GREGG & HUGHES. Commission Merchants and Produce Brokers, No. 8 LaSalle street, Chicago, Ill.

THE HIGHEST CASH PRICES [illegible]

Proposals.

DEPUTY Q. M. GENERAL'S OFFICE, U. S. A. OATS AND HAY.—Sealed Proposals will be received [illegible] Lieut. Col. and D. Q. M. General.

DEPOT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, CHICAGO, ILL., October 12, 1864. PROPOSALS FOR ANTHRACITE AND BITUMINOUS COAL. [illegible] J. A. POTTER, Colonel and Depot Q. M. U. S. A.

DEPOT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, CHICAGO, ILL., Oct. 12, 1864. PROPOSALS FOR FORAGE AND STRAW. [illegible] J. A. POTTER, Col. and Depot Quartermaster.

ARMY STORES. OFFICE U. S. COMMISSARY OF SUBSISTENCE, No. 22 Vine street, CINCINNATI, OHIO, Sept. [illegible] SEALED PROPOSALS [illegible] PORK, BACON [illegible] FORM OF PROPOSAL. [illegible] B. DU BARRY, Maj. and C. S., U. S. A.

DISTILLERY FOR SALE. A Distillery and 38 acres of Land for sale at Danville, Vermillion county, Ill. [illegible]

MAD'E ARABELLA HUNTER, THE GREAT SPANISH CLAIRVOYANT AND PLANET READER AND DOCTRESS. [illegible] PRESCOTT HOUSE, Corner of Van Buren and Clark streets. [illegible]

UNITED STATES MARSHAL'S SALE.—In ADMIRALTY. [illegible]

SPECIAL NOTICE TO HOLDERS OF PREMIUM CERTIFICATES. [illegible]

DISSOLUTION.—The copartnership heretofore existing [illegible] J. E. LEONARD.

DISEASES OF THE THROAT AND LUNGS.—Drs. [illegible]

BRASS STENCIL ALPHABETS. [illegible]

Helmbold's Extracts.

TO THE PUBLIC.

In the year 1847 the proprietor of this article embarked in the Drug Business in the city of Philadelphia, but for the last 11 years most of his time has been occupied in the manufacture of the various fluid and Fluid Extracts there permanently, and to which he desires to call the particular attention of the Faculty and the Public, are the Extract Buchu and the Extract Sarsaparilla, both of which are highly concentrated preparations of the ingredients entering into their composition. One bottle of Fluid Extract of Sarsaparilla is fully equal in strength to one gallon of the Syrup or decoction as usually made, and hundreds of Druggists throughout the country have adopted it in making their syrups of this name, and one tablespoonful added to a pint of water is fully equal to the celebrated Lisbon Diet Drink, so much used in Europe to purify, enrich the blood and beautify the complexion. In calling attention to my remedies, I wish it distinctly understood that they are not Patent Medicines, most of which are compounded by persons too ignorant to read a physician's simplest prescription, much less prepare Pharmaceutical Preparations. These persons advertise. I am compelled so to do to bring my name before the people. In conversation on various occasions I have been astonished at remarks similar to the following, and these made in many cases by persons of no ordinary intelligence. To wit: that the medicine business is the most profitable—all that is necessary is to advertise. Thousands have embarked with such ideas, and millions have been expended in bringing them before the public. The result of such accumulated errors are, that when brought to the test, lacking merit, they have been short-lived. How seldom, and how many thousands embarking are compelled to abandon the business entirely bankrupt: look back fifty years and how few have been successful; ask the reason of their success, and you will find my statement in regard to merit correct.

I contend there is no business requiring these qualifications more, as the medicines are brought in contact with Druggists everywhere. I am also well aware that persons reason in this manner—that which may benefit one may be of no advantage to another. How mistaken the idea!

A Blood Purifier for one is a Blood Purifier for all.
A Diuretic for one is a Diuretic for all.
A Narcotic for one is a Narcotic for all.
A Purgative for one is a Purgative for all.

Just as much is wholesome food for one is wholesome food for all, with no more difference than that some constitutions require more than others, and that persons in disease are given to despondency—expecting in a few days or weeks, and perhaps with a single bottle of medicine, to be restored to health if not to youth and beauty. These persons rarely recover, lacking patience and constancy, a few dollars expended for the benefit of their health a waste of money. These same persons may have been years in breaking down their constitutions, and probably expended thousands of dollars in dress and dissipation, and think nothing of it. Such forget that

GOOD HEALTH IS TRUE WEALTH.

In conclusion I wish to say and also to have distinctly understood, that I could not labor and would not give my undivided attention to my preparations but for the confidence I have in them, knowing of no prescription or medicine equal to them in all or any of the diseases for which they are prescribed. The remedies are used in diseases to which any person may be liable, in either sex. Bed Wetting in children and diseases arising from various causes, such as change of water, climate, strains, bruises, over-exertion in confinement, and decline or change of life—occurring in persons from 15 to 25 and from 45 to 60—complaints incident to females, &c. They will do as they in such cases as recommended, from whatever cause originating. As before remarked my Extract Buchu is a Diuretic; my Extract Sarsaparilla is a Blood Purifier. I will willingly pay ($500) Five Thousand Dollars each for better remedies. With upwards of 30,000 recommendatory letters and unsolicited certificates, I have never resorted to their publication. In this case I shall however append a few remarks, trusting they may be appreciated. I am to the afflicted and suffering humanity

Their Humble Servant,
H. T. HELMBOLD,
Manufacturer of Helmbold's Genuine Preparations.

[From the Philadelphia Ledger.]

PHILADELPHIA, July 18, 1863.

Our esteemed friend and fellow-citizen, Mr. H. T. Helmbold, informs us that he contemplates removing to the city of New York, with a view of extending his business. We have been acquainted with him for upwards of ten years; have been pleased with his integrity and fair dealings. Commending in a small way, his article must possess merit to ensure the success he has met with, and from our acquaintance with him can confidently speak that we do not believe he is a man who would wish to impose on any one, much less the afflicted, and really, in our long business experience as an advertising medium, have never heard of the success of any medicine without merit.

[From the Philadelphia Evening Bulletin of June 25, 1864.]

We are gratified to hear of the continued success in New York, of our townsman, Mr. H. T. Helmbold, Druggist. His store, next door to the Metropolitan Hotel, is 25 feet front, 200 feet deep and five stories in height. It is certainly a grand establishment, and speaks favorably of the merit of his articles. He retains his office and laboratory in this city, which are also model establishments of their class.

[From the Largest Manufacturing Chemists in the World.]

I am acquainted with Mr. H. T. Helmbold; he occupies the drug store opposite my residence, and was successful in conducting the business where others had not been equally so before him. I have been favorably impressed with his character and enterprise.

WM. WEIGHTMAN,
Firm of Powers & Weightman, Manufacturing Chemists, 9th and Brown streets, Philadelphia.

[Remarks from Chemical Analysts.]

After a careful examination of Helmbold's Preparations, they enjoy our utmost confidence. We consider them safe and reliable.

NEVERS & YATES.
Philadelphia, June 12, 1864.

Helmbold's Fluid Extract Buchu.

A positive and specific remedy for diseases of the Bladder, Kidneys, Gravel, Dropsy. The utmost confidence can be reposed in its curative powers in the above diseases, also in restoring the exhausted powers of nature which are accompanied by so many alarming symptoms, among which will be found Indisposition to Exertion, Loss of Memory, Wakefulness, Horror of Disease, or Forebodings of Evil; in fact universal Lassitude, Prostration and inability to enter into the enjoyments of society. If no remedy is used in such cases, Consumption or Insanity ensues. Visit our hospitals, asylums and prisons and be convinced. The reader must be aware that, however slight may be the attack, it is sure to affect his bodily health, happiness and that of his posterity. Helmbold's Extract Buchu will give you brisk and energetic feelings, enable you to sleep well, and is more strengthening than any of the Preparations of Bark or Iron.

Helmbold's Extract Buchu,

—AND—

Improved Rose Wash,

Cures diseases arising from habits of dissipation and imprudence, allaying pain and inflammation, and for which those unpleasant and dangerous remedies are frequently used. It cures at little expense, little or no change in diet, no inconvenience and no exposure.

All the above diseases require the aid of a diuretic.

Helmbold's Extract Buchu

Is the Great Diuretic.

Helmbold's Extract of Sarsaparilla

Cures Scrofula, Salt Rheum, Scald or Sore Head, Tetter, Pimples on the Face, Erysipelas, and all Eruptions of whatever nature on the face or skin, purging out the Humors which make disease, enriching the blood and

BEAUTIFYING the COMPLEXION.

How to use the remedies so as to guarantee a perfect cure:—In all diseases except those arising from habits of dissipation and imprudence, use the Extract Buchu. In those use the Extract Buchu and Rose Wash. In Humors on the face, or any and every part of the body, use Extract Sarsaparilla, applying to Pimples and all external Humors or Eruptions the Improved Rose Wash. Who seems food recommended in all the above diseases, instead of nostrums, oxalate of potash, and sugars and miscellaneous drinks. In recent cases a cure is effected in an astonishing short period, but in cases of long standing it is better to purchase a half dozen bottles, and use faithfully according to explicit directions, in which case I am enabled to guaranty a perfect cure.

Prices—Helmbold's Extract Buchu and Extract Sarsaparilla $1 per bottle each, or 6 of either for $5; Improved Rose Wash 50 cents per bottle, or 6 for $2.50; or one half dozen of each for $12—delivered to any address.

Direct letters to HELMBOLD'S Drug and Chemical Warehouse, 594 Broadway, New York, next Metropolitan Hotel, or HELMBOLD'S Medical Depot, 104 South Tenth st., Assembly Buildings, Philadelphia.

Describe Symptoms in all Communications.

SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS EVERYWHERE.

Beware of Counterfeits!

ASK FOR HELMBOLD'S!

TAKE NO OTHER!

THE CITY.

RETURNING.—The 134th Regiment of one hundred day men will reach the city about 9 o'clock this morning, on the Chicago & Alton Railroad.

MEDICAL SOCIETY.—The regular weekly meeting of the Chicago Medical Society will be held this evening at 7½ o'clock and weekly thereafter without further notice.

FELL IN THE RIVER.—A playful boy—name unknown—fell from Van Buren street bridge yesterday into the river. He was picked up by a passing vessel.

POCKET PICKED.—The thievish fraternity are just now plentiful and active in our city. Yesterday William Sinclair, of Greencastle, Indiana, was relieved of a pocket-book containing $57 and railroad tickets to New York. The thief is not known.

ACCIDENT.—A teamster employed on the St Joseph docks was severely injured yesterday, a bar of pig iron falling upon one of his legs, crushing it in a frightful manner. The limb will probably be amputated. He was taken to his home on North May street.

MUSIC INSTRUCTION.—Elsewhere the advertisement of Miss Emma Little, of No. 86 North Wells street, calls, or should call the attention of all interested, to a highly accomplished musical instruction. Miss Little is recently from Boston, and brings the highest testimonials as to her qualifications and training.

RIVER ACCIDENT.—The bark "J. P. Sanborn," of Buffalo, while being towed up the South Branch yesterday, was run into by the propeller "Diamond." The fluke of the "Diamond's" anchor entered the side of the barque, tearing off the planking and breaking through her side, inflicting damage to the extent of $150.

PERSONAL.—Hon. Matt. H. Carpenter, Wisconsin; Hon. A. Baring Norton, Texas; Hon. Leslie Coombs, Kentucky; James E. Murdoch, the eminent tragedian and soldiers' friend; R. N. Rice, General Superintendent Michigan Central Railroad, and Brigadier General G. H. Chapman, U. S. army, are at the Tremont.

INSULTING A LADY.—A respectable lady residing on West Madison street was grossly insulted near the Union House on Wednesday evening. She called for assistance, and several gentlemen went to the spot, only in time to see the villain escape. He was pursued for a long distance, but was not captured. The wretch is known, and it is hoped he will be secured at an early day.

BURGLARY.—A man giving his name as Robert Oakes was on Wednesday night detected in the act of rifling the pockets of a boarder at the Rob Roy House, No. 16 North Wells street. He had entered the house by breaking in through a back door. He succeeded in stealing about four dollars. As he was leaving the room his victim awoke and seized him by the throat. He was taken to the Police Court yesterday and held to bail in the sum of $1,000 to appear at the Recorder's Court.

THE LILL-HILDEBRAND CASE.—This celebrated case, which has already had two trials, promises to be revived once more for the lovers of scandal. A motion was made yesterday before Hon. E. S. Williams to set aside the award made by the arbitrators, and grant a new trial on the ground of fraud, and misconduct on the part of the arbitrators. Judge Williams will probably render his decision to-day.

ACCIDENT.—Yesterday morning, while a buggy containing a farmer and his wife and a large basket of eggs, was being driven off the track of the State street Railway, on Cottage Grove avenue, near Thirty-first street, one of the wheels broke off at the hub, precipitating the contents of the vehicle into the road. It is difficult to say which was the most improved by the occurrence, the worthy pair, or the eggs into which they descended.

NEW PACKING HOUSE.—Our old friends Messrs. Leland & Mixer, have just moved into the only new packing house which has been erected this season—on the corner of Grove and Seventeenth streets. Their office will in future be found there. We congratulate them on their enterprise, which has led them to build a new house, second in completeness to none in the West, when others are holding back from fear of a bad season. A word to our friends—"their packing is excellent."

LARGE FUNERAL PROCESSION.—A large funeral procession passed through our streets yesterday following to the grave the remains of Mr. I. Halstein, a German stone cutter, lately residing on Clybourne avenue. The "Stonecutters' Association," the "German Stonecutters' Association," and the "Order of Druids," led by two brass bands, participated in the procession, which was a large and imposing one. The remains were deposited in Graceland Cemetery.

A BOUNTY JUMPER.—A man named John Dunn was arrested by the police on Tuesday night, charged with disorderly conduct. Upon being searched at the station house, over $600 in greenbacks were found upon his person. When interrogated as to how he became possessed of the money, he became confused, and finally told several different stories. It was strongly suspected that he was a bounty jumper, and he was therefore sent to the Provost Marshal for further examination.

A FALSE CHARGE.—The Randolph street shunt machine elaborately devoted itself yesterday to the vindication of one of its pets—discharged on the previous day from the police force for neglect of duty, he having been found sleeping on his beat, by allowing that he was stripped of his star because he was a McClellan man. [illegible] Sergeant Mergenthaler ac'ed under orders in taking his star, as he certainly did in reporting him for his gross violation of duty. Can not the *Times* invent some more plausible reason for the dismissal of its protege than the McClellan dodge? that has been tried once too often.

CARNIVAL AMONG THE HORSE THIEVES.—Last night the horse thieves of Chicago seem to have been out in their full force. No less than three horses were stolen between the hours of five and six o'clock, and all from the busiest part of the city. Up to the present writing no trace of either have been discovered.

One belonged to Mr. Haas, and was taken from in front of his livery stable, on Madison street, near Canal, about dark. It was a bay, attached to an open buggy.

Another belonged to the City Water Department, and stood on Clark street, in front of the Court House, by A. L. Amberg, Assistant Assessor of the Water Department. About 5 o'clock it was taken. It was of a dark chestnut color, and attached to an open buggy.

The third belonged to Lion Silverman, and was hitched in front of P. McFarlane's, on LaSalle street. It was taken about six o'clock. It had not been gone more than five minutes when missed. The police were at once put upon the scent, and it is hoped that the thieves will not escape.

CHURCH IMPROVEMENTS.—We are always glad to observe and notice those movements in our city which tend to make us better as well as a growing community. Among the latest of these church improvements we see that the North Baptist Society have recently been stirring about to put themselves in better shape. Under the faithful pastorate of Rev. A. A. Kendrick, this church has prospered very materially during the past two years. "Instant in season and out of season," he has labored, and is now glad, with those about him, to rejoice in such favorable and encouraging prospects.

During the past few months, the Society have purchased (assisted by a handsome donation from the First Baptist Society) an eligible and valuable lot on the corner of Dearborn and Superior streets. They have removed their edifice thereon, made extensive and attractive improvements, and, on Sunday morning next, (Oct. 16th,) purpose opening the church with appropriate exercises.

Rev. E. G. Taylor, pastor of Wabash avenue Baptist Church, will preach in the morning, and there will be an interesting service in the evening.

All friends of the cause and especially all who have assisted the church with their sympathies and contributions are earnestly invited to be present on that occasion.

PRESIDENTIAL VOTES.—A vote taken on Wednesday on the cars of the Chicago and Northwestern Railroad, bearing "drafted men" substitutes and volunteers to the war resulted in [illegible] votes for Lincoln and 41 for McClellan.

A vote taken among the passengers on a train en route from Philadelphia to Chicago on the Pennsylvania Central railroad resulted in 167 for Lincoln, 150 for McClellan and 9 undecided.

A similar vote on the Cleveland and Pittsburg railroad brought 181 for Lincoln, 68 for McClellan, 3 for Fremont and 7 undecided.

A vote was taken on Wednesday by Mr. A. J. Reynolds on a train on the Michigan Southern and Northern Indiana railroad, which, like the others, pointed to Mr. Lincoln as the people's choice. It stood, Lincoln 118, McClellan 65, Jeff. Davis and Fremont 2, and undecided 8.

A canvass of the Desmarres Eye and Ear Hospital in this city, resulted in the following vote: Lincoln 30, McClellan 3.

A vote taken on Wednesday on the Milwaukee railroad gave Lincoln 141, McClellan 64.

The members of the 24th Ohio Battery, now at Camp Douglas, voted on Tuesday last as follows: Union 107, Democratic 13. The battery was recruited in Richland county, Ohio, the men belonging to that county—75 in number—voted solid for the Union ticket.

ENLISTING PRISONERS.—We are informed that the parties interested are making strenuous efforts to procure permission of the authorities to enlist prisoners now lying in jail awaiting trial for various offences. The wish to fill the quotas of the sub-districts is a laudable one, but it should not be gratified at the expense of justice. [illegible]

AMUSEMENTS.

MUSEUM.—Uncle Tom's Cabin has been performed each evening during the week to crowded houses, with no apparent diminution of interest. This evening will be the last occasion of its presentation. Miss Lotta makes a Topsy, of which the best praise we can give is, that it equals the original. Bradley's Uncle Tom is excellent.

MCVICKER'S THEATRE.—[illegible]

[illegible]

THE RALLY FOR THE UNION.

Celebration of Recent Victories—The Snakes Scotched.

Speeches by Judge Hough, Hon. Mr. Weir of Indiana, Colonel McGroarty of Ohio, Colonel Jessee of Wis., and Hon. Matt. Carpenter—Presentation to Colonel Osborne.

The year of jubilee has come. Last evening the Union citizens of Chicago met in Bryan Hall to celebrate the Union victories, and the killing of the snakes in Indiana, Ohio and Pennsylvania. The celebration was magnificent—outshining any other that ever took place in this city. The Hall was crammed to excess by enthusiastic men, and women, and many who came late were unable to gain standing room, or even enter the hall. On the platform were a number of soldiers who were loudly applauded as they took the seats assigned them.

C. N. Hawley, Esq., called the meeting to order and nominated Col. Hancock for chairman. The nomination was unanimously adopted.

Col. Hancock then stated the object of the meeting and introduced Judge Hough, of Indiana, who was received with loud cheers.

JUDGE HOUGH.

Mr. Hough was glad to have the opportunity to meet the people of Chicago in the hour of victory. Indiana was looked to as the keystone State by the rebels, they counted that it would make the entering wedge in the North. There are traitors in Indiana who have commissions from Jeff. Davis, and they thought that they could carry the State. The voice from Indiana will be hailed with more joy than any other State, because she was considered doubtful. The Governor of the State felt discouraged, and if he were elected it would be by a small majority. But the people marched to the polls without consulting their leaders and voted for the Union. In his own precinct twenty-two out of twenty-seven voted the Union ticket. The Democratic party don't know how they were hurt, and their disappointment is such that no language can paint it. The victory is equal to a national success on the 8th of November next. The Union men of Kentucky felt that their success depended upon that of Indiana. Neither Illinois nor Indiana soldiers are allowed to vote, and it pained the Copperheads to see a wounded soldier hobble up and vote for the Union. The success was achieved in the face of the most discouraging prospects. The draft was in operation, but every drafted county rolled up a full Union majority. The sons of liberty in Indiana had carried their treason to such an extent that the military authorities were forced to arrest the leaders. Indiana will triumph at the election of November next. Governor Morton has been re-elected—the best friend of the soldier in the United States, his name will be associated with reverence. Let us rejoice and sing:

"Sound the loud timbrel
Over Egypt's dark sea,
Jehovah has triumphed
And his people are free."

One more rally to the polls like the one a day or two since will close the rebellion, and when it is over, let one-half of the army go to Canada and make John Bull pay for the destruction of our merchant service, by the pirates fitted out in her ports; then let the other half go to Mexico and clean out the house of Hapsburg. Then will no pent up Utica contract our bounds.

If McClellan be elected, he will recall the armies, raise the blockade and pay the rebel debt. He would request Grant to withdraw his forces from Richmond, Sherman to recross the Ohio, and tell Sheridan to leave our brethren alone in the Shenandoah Valley. As a result, the South will get its independence and our nation would be divided. Foreign nations would recognize Southern independence.

HON. MR. WEIR.

Hon. Mr. Weir, of Indiana, was next introduced and received with applause. He said they had good times in Indiana, and he felt good to see the people of Chicago rejoice. We have met the enemy in Indiana, and they are ours. A good many Copperhead Congressmen had been split out, but the Hon. Schuyler Colfax had been elected by a handsome majority. The Copperheads hunted their holes on Tuesday and drew their holes in after them. The military men who support "Little Mac" can be found in the *Army Gazette*, with the word "dismissed" after their names.

COL. M'GROARTY.

Col. McGroarty of the 61st Ohio, who had fought forty-four battles and received twenty-four wounds, was next introduced, and received with loud and enthusiastic applause. He said he cared nothing for politics; his duty was to the flag of the country. He supports Lincoln and Johnson, because they represent the country. He was and is still a Democrat. There are only two sides to the question—either for or against the country. He was a Democrat, and what's more, an Abolitionist, and would like to see the Constitution as it is and the Union as it ought to be. When the gallant dead are called to life and their bones clothed with flesh, he would support the Union as it was.

TELEGRAMS.

Mr. Hawley read a letter from Gov. Chase, of Ohio, who regretted his being unable to speak in Chicago this fall, and a dispatch from Hon. Schuyler Colfax, of Indiana, stating that in a few days he will be ready to speak in this State.

COL. JESSEE.

Col. Jessee, of the 21st Wisconsin, was next introduced, and made a few remarks relative to the moral effects of the recent victories in Ohio, Indiana and Pennsylvania. He drew a vivid picture of the result that would inevitably ensue if McClellan be elected, and painted the wire pullers of the Chicago Convention in a manner which elicited the greatest applause. He alluded to the Chairman of that Convention as being the agent of Rothschild & Co., and as the principal is responsible for the agent, they must be held as the Chairman of the Democratic party. They have an interest in subverting this Government, so that they can increase their wealth through the negotiation of Confederate bonds.

SINGING.

Jule Lumbard then sang the "Battle Cry of Freedom"—the audience joining in the chorus.

HON. MATT CARPENTER.

Hon. Matt Carpenter, of Wisconsin, was introduced amidst a volley of cheers. He said:

[illegible]

as Mr. Lincoln is putting down the rebellion, even if he were ever so willing. There is no real [illegible] He can't say otherwise if he be an honest man. [illegible]

There was one duty binding upon Americans, whoever they select for President, and that is the vigorous prosecution of the war. (Applause.) It has long since been decided that we are right and they are wrong; then to support the right a loyal man must die before abandoning it. The country has sacrificed much, but Northern sacrifices cannot even be compared to Southern ones; and though we are reduced to even a lower stratum than they—though the war should drag out its weary course for ten years—the spirits of the loyal North must continue undiring.

Mr. Carpenter concluded with an eloquent appeal to the ladies, beseeching them to use their influence to encourage loved ones to battle for their country.

The speaker resumed his seat amid a perfect whirlwind of applause, which as it died into silence again and again rose in its thunder, shaking the very building with its reverberations.

PRESENTATION.

At the conclusion of the address of Hon. M. Carpenter, Col. Osborne, of the Yates Phalanx (39th Illinois volunteer infantry) was made the recipient of a handsome sword, subscribed for by the young men of Chicago. The presentation was accompanied by an eloquent speech by Mr. F. D. Carley, and was appropriately accepted by the gallant Colonel on behalf of the boys of his regiment. The meeting then adjourned.

A COPPERHEAD GATHERING

Great Men Absent—Pyrotechnics and Small Talk.

Last evening, a fine display of fireworks exhibited in front of the Court House, attracted the attention of a small number of idle people from the lager beer saloons, and led them to congregate in the square. They had evidently no motive in being there, otherwise than that they were interested in the ascent of the rockets, but with a stolid indifference they managed to stand for about two hours watching the ascent of rockets of an oratorical kind, without manifesting many symptoms of being overcome by gas. It was a curiously purposeless meeting, no one in the crowd being able to tell anything concerning its object. The people simply had left their workshops and were going home, when, attracted by the fireworks, they were suddenly, and unexpectedly pounced upon by Mr. S. S. Hayes.

This gentleman announced to the astonished persons, that they were supposed to form the ingredients of a grand Democratic demonstration. The individuals addressed, not seeming thoroughly to comprehend the meaning of the words, waited in expectation of seeing more fire works. Taking advantage of the pause, Mr. Hayes let fly a speech which he said was on behalf of the Democracy of the county. He declared his determination not to make a long speech, upon which the audience seemed considerably relieved, and promised that "better men" would speak than he, which announcement was received with cheers. He pitched into Mr. Lincoln valiantly, charging him with sending men on picket duty who refused to vote against the Union ticket. He talked much concerning the "serfs" of England and Russia, and showed himself so singularly ignorant of the social condition of both countries, that even a great overgrown Irishman, who had forced his way within a few yards of the speaker, laughed outright.

Mr. Hayes then announced Col. Ed Joslyn, as one of the "better men" of whom he had just spoken, and that gentleman, upon the word, came forward. The crowd looked disappointed. They expected fire works, not oratory. The gallant colonel, however, not in the least degree abashed, announced that he had come there for the purpose of hearing Mr Allen speak. A feeling of sadness seemed to fall at once upon the crowd. There was really then to be no further pyrotechnic displays. A large number slunk away, and then the colonel announced that he himself intended to speak. This had the salutary effect of giving a large number free standing room. He then said that the Democratic party had been whipped, but Phoenix like it would rise from the ashes, provided it stood by the living doctrine of democracy. He spoke of a "higher law," "constitutional disease," and—probably the result of early indiscretion—used them look on to profanity. He called Jackson and Douglas out of their graves, to his own fancy. But they would not come. The Wide Awake procession passed by just then, and he let his subject, if he had one—and pitched into it. He said Cromwell was a tyrant, and so on, and he scouted the Puritan Fathers of this country!!!! He closed his interesting address by regretting that he had not a great man attributing the defect to his having once spoken to a Chicago audience.

This speaker, Joslyn, belongs to a species of politicians so minute that a score of them might be lodged in a brass thimble without jostling. Mr. Norton, of Texas, was introduced, and made a few nonsensical remarks about the "peace millennium" that is to come when Little Mac shall be elected.

There being no other speakers, of the one horse kind, capable of amusing the crowd, and the fireworks being exhausted, the astonished persons who had assembled, quietly and very peaceably dispersed.

THE WIDE AWAKES.

Inaugural of the Campaign—Procession Last Evening.

The watch fires are lighted; from a thousand hilltops blaze forth the signal of victory—past and prospective; from a thousand times a thousand throats peal forth the strains of joyous confidence in the success of the Union army of voters at home, and of soldiers in the field. The campaign is begun.

Last evening the Pioneer and Ninth Ward Wide Awake Clubs turned out in procession, bringing back to mind the scenes of four years ago, when the oil cloth caps and capes, the glistening lamps, the waving flags, and the sprightly step of the organization heralded the victory of the Republican party. The position of things has changed since then. It is no longer a mere party which seeks to instal its candidate into power, but the nation itself that is seeking to perpetuate its existence by the re-election of a man who has proven himself in many an emergency, the staunch friend of the Union. But the organization which four years ago was true to the lesser cause, is now the champion of the greater, and will work even more energetically for its success.

Last evening was not really the first turn out of the campaign; on the night preceding the 4th ward Club was out in full force. But last evening was the first conjoined display, though even this was but the avant courier of the grand army which will gather within the next two or three weeks to fight the Union battle at the polls.

About eight o'clock the Pioneer Wide Awakes marched forth from Lincoln Hall, along Lake street to Dearborn, where they halted in front of the Tremont. They bore transparencies from which shone forth the following mottoes:

No compromise with rebels in arms.
Honor and thanks to our brave soldiers.
Peace, based on Union and Liberty.
"Free ballots for a free nation." We accept the terms—
Ohio, Indiana, Pennsylvania.
Little Mac's next change of base—Salt River.
The best expounders of the Constitution for rebels—A 12-pounder.

They were soon joined by the Ninth Ward Club, and the united procession marched then along Dearborn to Randolph, and along Clark street south, past the Court House, where the miserable knot of Copperheads were gathered. As they moved along, the little crowd grew perceptibly thinner, and the treasonable harangues were for a while suspended. The scene here was magnificent. Rockets and Roman Candles in profusion shot forth into the air, and for some moments the sky was all ablaze with crimson fire. The procession moved on, passing down Clark, then making a detour, and coming past the TRIBUNE office which was saluted with three rousing cheers. The order of march here, was the cross pattern with broad base. After parading the streets for about an hour the clubs returned to their respective halls.

The effect of last night's procession will be to cause a large accession to the ranks of the Wide Awakes. That is right, gentlemen. Walk forward and put down your names on the muster roll. Let the Northern Copperhead, and the Southern cobra see that you are "wide awake" and neither to be envenomed by the one nor swallowed by the other. Get your lamps trimmed and keep the lights burning in readiness for the great day in November when your torches shall light the way of the rebels North and South into everlasting darkness.

A meeting will be held in Turner's Hall this evening, on the corner of Chicago avenue and North Clark street. Let every Union man in the North Division be present, and encourage a North Side Wide Awake Club.

CITY MORTALITY.

Deaths in Chicago During the Month of September.

The monthly mortality list for the city of Chicago has just been completed in the Health office. The number of deaths was 384, an increase of 61 over the corresponding month in 1863, but a decrease of 196 from the number recorded for the month of August, 1864. Of these deaths 142 occurred in the West Division, 121 in the North, and 121 in the South division. They were thus distributed:

CAUSES.—Apoplexy, 8; accident, 1; brain fever, 1; billious fever, 2; burned, 1; consumption, 27; congestion of lungs, 3; congestion of brain, 3; congestion of bowels, 1; congestive chill, 1; [illegible]

[illegible]

CRIB FOR THE LAKE TUNNEL.—The crib is completed to within three feet of the top, [illegible]

THE DRAFT.

Examinations Yesterday—Meager Results—Enlistments—Deficits.

"The mills of the gods grind slowly." The wheel of destiny, too, grinds out its work in the office of the Provost Marshal at what many might consider a slow rate. Yet we know not that it is so. Processes are fast or slow according to the feelings of the parties interested. The death march to the gallows, solemn though it be, is a galloping consummation of time to the poor wretch whose last day of life is occupied in that passage to the tomb, while there are others [illegible] when the hand of judgment over the shoulder given is scarcely rapid enough to suit our [illegible] impatience.

The draft is known to be a slow process in itself, but then it acts as a wonderful power in stimulating enlistments which would otherwise never have been made. Not five men per diem would have been secured during the past two months, from Cook county had it not been for the fact that the draft was first ordered and then enforced. The accretions to the army from this county by the draft per se are small, but indirectly it has already caused the enlistment of a full regiment, not reckoning the hundreds who have been credited to other places.

For some days past the drawing in the office of the Provost Marshal has been suspended, not officially, but of necessity; the time has been occupied in the examination of men already drafted. Meanwhile the work of enlistment has steadily proceeded, rendering a draft unnecessary in several sub-districts, which must otherwise have been subjected to the allotted process. There is good reason to believe that with a little further delay the quotas of nearly all the sub-districts could be filled up by volunteering.

The drafted men in the 9th ward were examined yesterday; the following being the result: Summoned to appear 165, answered the call 67, held to personal service 13, furnished substitutes 8, exempted on account of physical disability 11, exempted for other causes 35, failed to appear 108.

The drafted men of the 13th ward will be examined to-day. It is probable that no draft will take place to-day; and possibly not before Monday.

The enlistments yesterday were as follows: Sixth Ward 6, Eighth 7, Ninth 4, Eleventh 16, and Twelfth Ward 5—total 43. None from the towns outside the county.

The following are believed to be the deficits up to last evening:

Northfield	4	Third Ward	8
Maine	7	Sixth Ward	46
Leyden	5	Eighth Ward	41
Lyons	13	Ninth Ward	44
Lemont	12	Eleventh Ward	48
Worth	22	Twelfth Ward	73
Calumet	6	New Trier	1
Thornton	1	Rich	1
Bloom	1		
Total			384

The Second Ward was one in excess previous to the abstraction of the one mentioned in the TRIBUNE of yesterday; it is therefore still clear.

The result of the draft in the city has so far been exceedingly unproductive and the draft will certainly have to be re-enforced unless the deficits be made up by enlistments.

Men are running away daily. Can nothing be done to stop them. As the case now stands, the burden of answering the call seems destined to be laid altogether on the family men of the city, those who cannot run away, and who can least be spared from the city. The unencumbered men are leaving in droves.

Several of the accepted men from the Sixth Ward complain that they are the victims of a misunderstanding. They were examined a week ago by Dr. Lynn, and rejected as physically disqualified; they supposed that to be the end of the matter. But they were subsequently notified to appear again, and some of them were accepted by Dr. Freer, and placed under guard. These men claim that they could have procured substitutes, and would have done so had they supposed themselves liable.

In the Ninth Ward several drafted men rejected by Dr. Lynn, have been notified to appear on Saturday, and fears are entertained that they too will some of them have to go. The only way now to avoid this is for the Ninth and other wards to pitch in and fill up their small remaining deficits.

THIRD WARD.

The Third Ward committee insist that the ward is out of the draft, notwithstanding that the Provost Marshal's books show a deficiency of eight. The full quota of the ward was 108, which have been furnished as follows: Enlisted at the Provost Marshal's office, 58; at Captain Harty's, 30; at Captain Pomeroy's, 16. The thirty enlisted at Captain Harty's office were for the navy, consequently they were mustered in for two years.

SEVENTH WARD.

Avery Moore, Esq., Secretary of the Seventh Ward Draft Protection Association, reports that the number of individuals who subscribed to the fund was 1,105, of whom 151 were exempt from the draft. The number drafted in the Ward was 160, of whom 93 were members of the association. Forty-six of these were drawn in the first eighty, and forty-seven in the additional one hundred per cent. Fifteen out of the ninety-three were declared exempt by the examining surgeon, leaving seventy-eight men belonging to the association who were applied on the draft.

The average amount paid in by each member was $19.77. The following exhibit shows the condition of the association:

Amount collected		$21,717.05
Paid in Ward Bounties	$19,410.00	
Discount on scrip	1,275.00	
Incidental expenses	309.40	—$20,994.40
Balance in Treasurer's hands		$2,722.65

Of this amount, $650 is in county scrip, and the balance is actual cash.

The Cook County Union Ticket—Pleasant Words from an Outsider.

The Springfield, Ill., *Journal* has the following pleasant and pertinent things to say of our Cook county nominations We believe every word of it:

The great unanimity which characterized the proceedings of the Cook county Union Convention held in Chicago on the 22d inst., and the admirable ticket nominated, is a source of gratification to every loyal man in the State.

We are personally acquainted with the character and standing of these men nominated, and hazard nothing in saying that a stronger ticket could not have been selected.

We refer with special pride and pleasure to the nomination of that staunch Unionist, William L. Church, Esq., for Clerk of the Circuit Court. Mr. C. was one of the original members of the Republican party in Illinois, and to few men have contributed a larger share of time, influence, and money to push forward and sustain the organization and effectiveness of the party in the State and Northwest. He is an earnest, faithful and eminently practical advocate of the principles of the great anti-slavery and anti-secession party of the country, and his hearty, clear-sighted and vigorous endeavors to secure triumphs for the cause of free government and the unity of the nation during the struggle against rebellion, has given him a political and personal popularity throughout the State enjoyed by few.

His office is famous for the practical system which pervades and distinguishes every department. His court records are the constant theme of admiration of the court and bar, and the suavity of manner with which every person having business with the office is greeted by Mr. Church and his accomplished and affable deputies and clerks, is in pleasing contrast with the supercilious pretensions of too many who abuse public confidence while in office, and impolitely embarrass attorneys and others having occasion to communicate with them.

The loyal voters of Cook county should see to it that this county ticket be triumphantly elected.

Resolutions of Condolence.

The officers of the 127th Illinois Volunteers, passed the following resolutions upon the death of Sergeant Major W. W. Lawton, who was killed in front of Atlanta on the 26th of August last:

EAST POINT, GA., Sept. 15.

WHEREAS, It has pleased Divine Providence to take from our midst our highly esteemed friend and companion in arms, Sergeant Major William W. Lawton; therefore,

Resolved, That we hereby express in an especial manner, our high appreciation of the many noble and soldierly qualities of the deceased. As a man, he was upright and honest; as a friend frank and true; as a soldier generous and of undaunted bravery. Possessing a capability for business equalled by few, with those natural graces of disposition calculated to win the friendship and respect of all who knew him. Quiet and unassuming he has left vacant a place we shall long seek to fill but in vain.

Resolved, That we tender his mother, sisters, brothers and friends our sincere and heartfelt sympathy. While they mourn the loss of an exemplary son, brother and companion, we as deeply deplore and feel the absence of a valued friend and fellow soldier, and may well emulate and strive to leave behind us the bright and spotless character of the departed.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be forwarded to his mother, Mrs. Mary A. Lawton, Chicago, Ill., and to the CHICAGO TRIBUNE and Aurora *Beacon*.

Signed by the officers of the 127th Illinois.

The Late Daniel Gleeson.

At a regular meeting of the Chicago Seamens' Mutual Benefit Association, the following resolutions were passed:

WHEREAS, It has pleased Almighty God to take from us our beloved President, Daniel Gleeson, who got lost overboard the schooner Eleanor while in discharge of his duties; and,

WHEREAS, His social and christian virtues, his benevolence of character, and disinterestedness of purpose has endeared him to us; therefore,

Resolved, That in his death we deplore the loss of an efficient and worthy officer, a trusted associate, and an honest worker in the field of Labor, where he has always been an example worthy of imitation, and where his memory has gained for him an unsullied name that we shall always deem a duty to revere and cherish. And be it further

Resolved, That we tender to his surviving parents our heartfelt sympathy for the irreparable loss they have sustained. And be it further

Resolved, That a copy of the foregoing resolutions be transmitted to his parents, and that they be published in the Chicago and Buffalo daily papers.

A PROJECTED NUISANCE.—It is reported that a large glue factory is proposed to be built on the Lake shore at Cleaverville, just beyond the recently erected packing house. We hope this will not be permitted. We have stench enough already in that section. Glue works above all others should be kept out of smelling limits of the city.

LOCAL MATTERS.

Soldier's Home.—A full attendance of the Board is requested at the regular meeting of the Managers of the Soldier's Home, this (Friday) afternoon, in the Lecture Room of the Second Presbyterian Church.

High School.—The monthly rhetorical exercises at the High School will take place this afternoon, continuing from 2 till 3½ o'clock.

Dr. James, formerly of James' Lock Hospital, Custom House street, New Orleans, La., established in 1850 now located at 89 Randolph street, between State and Dearborn streets, specialist in the treatment of infectious venereal disorders, and all diseases of a private nature. [illegible]

Gentlemen wishing Under Shirts and Drawers, Wool Shirts, Hosiery, Handkerchiefs, Scarfs, Ties, Suspenders, &c., will find the best assortment in the city at Wilson's, 129 Dearborn street. Prices to suit present rates of gold. oc11-l998-3t

Metropolitan Hall to Rent.—This Hall [illegible]

MARRIED.

[illegible]

DIED.

[illegible]

NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

FROM ROCK ISLAND.

Glorious Union Gathering—Speeches by Governor Yates and Hon. Wm. Pitt Kellogg, General Harding, and Others.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

ROCK ISLAND, Ill., Thursday, Oct. 13.

The demonstration to-day is by all odds the most imposing one yet held in the State. The announcement that Gov. Yates, Judge Pitt Kellogg, and other distinguished speakers would address the people of Rock Island and adjoining counties upon the great issues that divide the political parties of the day, had the effect to bring together an immense multitude. There were fully 25,000 loyal men and women of Illinois and Iowa in the streets of this thriving city to-day. I have seen nothing like it. Every railroad train was filled to overflowing. Every steamer that touched at the levee was sunk to the guards with brilliant, happy and loyal people from the prairies of Illinois and the prairies of Iowa. The patriotic came and joined in fraternal prayers for the success of the great principles that underly our cause, and exchange congratulation for the signal victories obtained upon the well fought battle-fields through the agencies of armies and ballots, and for the no less signal victories obtained in equally well fought civil battle fields, through the agency of ballots. It was a glorious outpouring of the people. Men, women and children in wagons, on horseback and on foot, soldiers with bayonets, soldiers in hospital wagons, bands of music, men with banners and national flags, ladies in carriages and on horseback, took possession of the streets, and made locomotion as impossible as in the palmy days of the Chicago Convention.

The grand consolidated procession was seven miles long and three hours and a half in passing a given point. There were fully 1,000 wagons in the monster procession, flags, banners, devices, mottoes and legends without number. It would fill one side of your broad sheet were I to give a tithe of the palpable and cunning words emblazoned upon those banners. Conspicuous upon one I noticed a remark Dean Richmond made to me at the Sherman House. It is strongly filled with profanity, but I give it, since it has been published in your columns and passed into history. It was "by — sir this damned war must be put down." A thousand soldiers belonging to the veteran reserve corps were reviewed by the Governor, marched in the procession, and participated in the exercises, adding immensely to the imposing character of the display.

The speaking was held in the public square. The first speaker was Gov. Yates. He was suffering from an inflamed throat, occasioned by continuous speaking in the open air for several days, followed by long night rides to fill appointments, and found himself unable to speak at that length he had intended. For three quarters of an hour he explained as he always does, clearly, calmly and convincingly the issues that will decide the future of the great nation. He showed conclusively the manifest duty of all loyal citizens without distinction of party to be the support of the policy and candidates of the great Union party of the country. His brief remarks were characterized by dignified and manly expressions, and by broad and statesmanlike views, and made a profound impression on his hearers. When he had concluded, spirited glees were sung by the Island Glee Club, and by a party of ladies of Iowa.

Hon. Wm. Pitt Kellogg then came forward in obedience to loud calls from the audience. Mr. Kellogg, after a few introductory and well-timed remarks, said that the doctrine of secession is recognized by the so-called Democratic party of the present day. He said the old articles of confederation were based upon the doctrine of State rights, but because it was manifest to the sages of the earliest days that no government could be strong and enduring if such were considered the fundamental, underlying principles of the government, those articles of confederation were laid aside and the present federal constitution framed, to form a more perfect union, as the fathers declared in the preamble of the present constitution. It is proposed by the Democratic platform lately framed at Chicago to submit the differences between the North and South to a convention of the same nature as that which framed the Federal Constitution. A convention not provided for the Constitution, whose functions are to be co-extensive with that to which the Union first owed its existence. Such a convention, upon the threshold, must necessarily discuss and determine the question of State rights. And can it be supposed that after the declaration and admission on the part of the North that the Union cannot be maintained by force of arms, the South would, in such a convention, yield what they would not at the point of the bayonet. They would say, you at the North, having admitted that arms, cannot maintain the Union by force of arms, cannot expect us to concede what we have been fighting for three years and a half to maintain. The doctrine of secession, synonymous with the doctrine of State rights, originated with the Democratic party predicated upon the idea that the Union can be maintained only by concession and compromise. As McClellan says in his letter of acceptance: The favorable moment so long waited by the South, arrived with the election of Mr. Lincoln, which was brought about by the designed disruption of the Democratic party. His rebellion was precipitated upon us. His country was taken unawares. The North had been bred to manufacturing and trade, and war ruined the trade. Many of our leaders advised us to let them go. The North had to contend against division of sentiment as to the policy to pursue toward the South against the hostilities of the enemies of the Government abroad. The North had no navy, no army and a depleted treasury.

This was a dark hour, and when the old ship of state seemed about to founder amid the shoals of secession, the North became fairly conscious of the magnitude of its danger and the only means to avert it, and as one man sprang to the combat. We built a navy; we raised an army; framed our treasury. The halls resounded with the tramp of armed men. Then it was that we fought great battles dressed in pageantry so magnificent, in comparison with which the battles of other times and other nations sink into insignificance. Every decisive combat was an epoch in history. We opened the Mississippi, we drove the enemy from the Ohio to Chattanooga, and conquered territory 1,500 miles long and 700 wide, and just as we are about to demonstrate to the civilized world our ability to suppress the rebellion and maintain the Union, the Democratic party declare, by the Chicago platform, abject and humiliating as is the dictation, that the war is a failure.

He then examined the platform and showed that its aim and object is the division of this Government. By its adoption they have placed themselves in such a situation before the country that every success to our arms is a source of regret, because it curtails their prospect of party triumph. He freely criticized the record, civil and military, of McClellan, and said he was nominated for the purpose of gaining the army vote. The party had no other man for a war man. While General Dix says "If any man tears down the American flag, shoot him on the spot," Gen. McClellan says if any man tears down the American flag, exhaust all the resources of statesmanship to prevail upon him voluntarily to pull it up again. After a canvass of the record of Pendleton and other candidates, and urging reasons why every loyal man should support the present administration, he said, were he entitled to vote for the candidate for Congress in this 4th Congressional District, instead of voting for a man like Charley Harris, the present incumbent, who voted that no money should be applied to the raising, arming, paying and equipping of negro soldiers, thus denying the right of a white drafted man to procure a negro substitute, he would vote for General Harding, the man who, when summoned to surrender Fort Donelson, by Wheeler, or take the consequences, replied, "I will take the consequences."

He assured the people of the 4th District that he was convinced that Gen. Harding would be triumphantly elected, and urged them to make it a matter of majorities only. He closed with a glowing tribute to the soldiers of Illinois and Iowa and promised that their gallant deeds should live forever fresh and green in the memory of a grateful people. His speech was loudly and continually applauded throughout.

Besides the main stand there were two supplementary stands, at which interesting and well received addresses were made by Gen. Harding, Judge McLain, A. L. Stone and others.

This evening there was an immense torch light procession, in which nearly two thousand torches and transparencies were displayed. It was a most imposing and satisfactory display. There was also a brilliant display of fireworks. Clarke E. Carr, of Galesburg, and others spoke from the platform this evening.

Western Union Telegraph Election.

ST. LOUIS, Thursday, Oct. 13.—At a meeting of the stockholders of the Missouri & Western Telegraph Company, held here to-day, the following gentlemen were elected Directors for the ensuing year: J. H. Wade, Cleveland; Anson Stager, Cleveland; Chas. Davenport, Cincinnati; Chas. M. Stebbins, New York; Geo. T. Williams, St. Louis; Edwin C. Bush, and Chas. J. Osborn, St. Louis.

At a subsequent meeting of the Directors, the following gentlemen were elected officers of the company: Chas. Davenport, of Cincinnati, President; O. H. Palmer, of Rochester, N. Y., Secretary and Treasurer, and Geo. T. Williams, of St. Louis, Superintendent.

Appalling Casualty in Quebec.

QUEBEC, Thursday, Oct. 13.—Between five and six o'clock this evening part of the rock in Champlain street, below the Citadel, fell and destroyed three houses, and the inmates perished. The houses of Messrs. Hayden and Mr. Battle were completely destroyed; also one occupied by Jas. Lesner, ship carpenter. The street is filled now with a sympathizing crowd, and everything is being done to rescue the living and recover the dead.

The Vermont Legislature.

MONTPELIER, Thursday, Oct. 13.—The State Legislature convened in this place to-day. The Senate organized by the election of Henry Clark Secretary, and James P. Sampson Assistant Secretary. The House elected Hon. A. B. Gardner, of Bennington, Speaker, and J. H. Flagg, of Wilmington, Clerk.

Important Arrest of Counterfeiters.

NEW YORK, Thursday, Oct. 13.—Col. Baker, of the U. S. detective force, with the assistance of McDavitt and Clawe of Superintendent Wells' corps of detectives in Washington, have succeeded in discovering the whereabouts of a gang of counterfeiters in New Jersey and arrested A. C. Morris, a brakeman on the Erie road, and two associates named Robinson and Alexander, and a number of women. The officers found in the possession of the prisoners $40,000 in currency, the plates, press and bank paper. The counterfeits were difficult to distinguish from the genuine issue.

The Overland Telegraph.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Oct. 13.—The Secretary of the Treasury has authorized the transfer to the Navy Department of the revenue brig Fantloy, at San Francisco, which the latter department will arm, equip and fit out thoroughly for service with Engineer Buckley's telegraphic expedition on the northern coasts of America and Russia.

From New Orleans and Mobile.

NEW YORK, Oct. 13.—The Catawba, from New Orleans, 5th, has arrived. The Louisiana Legislature is in session.

The Mobile *Tribune* is agitating the subject of employing slaves as soldiers.

No military news.

The Yellow Fever.

NEW YORK, Thursday, Oct. 13.—A Richmond paper says the yellow fever still prevails in Charleston.

The New Loan.

NEW YORK, Oct. 13.—Over $12,000,000 of the $40,000,000 5.20 loan were bid for at the Treasury in this city up to yesterday.

Great Incendiary Fires in Russia.

The Moscow *Gazette* publishes a long list of fires which have taken place in different parts of Russia since April last, and it adds that the account of the principal disasters is not complete. The work of incendiaries commenced at the end of April in the government of Kalouga, by the destruction of fifty-four houses; next at Okhansk 250 houses were burnt. The fires continued in succession at Serapoul; at Serdobsk, where four-fifths of the town were destroyed; at Mosir, one-half of the houses; at Mologa, more than 200; and at the fair at Nijni-Novogorod, 1,500 booths and 148 houses. At Patrolsk there were as many as six fires in the month of June alone, and entire quarters of the town were consumed. The powder magazines of Kazan and that of Okhta, near St. Petersburg, were blown up; at Riga two fires occurred one after the other; the same at Tunicn, where the finest quarters of the town were entirely destroyed. At Orenburg 600 houses were burnt, and Baki is now only a heap of ruins. During the same space of time four conflagrations took place at St. Petersburg; six at Simbirsk, a town which, as well as Yaroslovl, is now in ruins, and one at Serpoukhoff, where seventeen houses were consumed. Previously to April two imperial cannon foundries were laid waste in the same manner. The Moscow *Gazette* apprehends fresh disasters of the same kind, and calls on the Russian Government to adopt prompt and rigorous measures.

Markets by Telegraph.

Milwaukee Market.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

MILWAUKEE, Thursday, Oct. 13.

FLOUR—Little better with a fair demand. Sales of spring superfine at $8.00.

GRAIN—Wheat active and 4c higher. [illegible]

St. Louis Market.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

ST. LOUIS, Thursday Evening, Oct. 13.

TOBACCO—Firm. [illegible]

Vessels Passed Detroit.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

DETROIT, Thursday, Oct. 13.

UP—Hinckley, Cuba.

DOWN—Dailey, Delphi.

DISABLED—Arnold.

Wind Northwest.

Illinois and Michigan Canal.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

BRIDGEPORT, Thursday, Oct. 13.

[illegible]

New York Market.

NEW YORK, Thursday, Oct. 13.

COTTON—Dull and heavy at $1.05 for middling.

[illegible]

New York Stock and Money Market.

NEW YORK, Thursday, Oct. 13.

MONEY—Active and steady at 7 per cent.

[illegible]

New York Dry Goods Market.

NEW YORK, Thursday Evening, Oct. 13.

[illegible]

The New York Gold Market.

NEW YORK, Thursday, Oct. 13, 1864.

[illegible]

Oswego Market.

OSWEGO, Thursday Evening, Oct. 13.

[illegible]

CANAL FREIGHTS—Unchanged.

Buffalo Market.

BUFFALO, Thursday, Oct. 13.

FLOUR—Quiet, and without quotable change.

[illegible]

Railroad Time Table.

[illegible]

Red Jacket Bitters.



These Bitters are prepared to pure Scotch Whisky [illegible]

They strengthen and invigorate the system.
They are unequaled for general debility.
They are a sure cure for dyspepsia.
They give a good and healthy appetite.
They assist digestion.
They are the best stimulant in existence.
They are a preventive of Fever and Ague.
They relieve constipation.
They cure nervous headache.
They are perfectly pure and palatable.

The Red Jacket Bitters are sold in quart bottles by all Druggists and dealers throughout the country. Call for them and take no other. Circulars to the trade supplied on application to

BENNETT PIETERS & CO.,
21 River Street, Chicago.

Amusements.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
Washington st., bet. Clark and Dearborn sts.
THE E. L. DAVENPORT DRAMATIC ASSOCIATION
Respectfully announce to their friends and the public generally that they will give the second of their series of entertainments at the above place,
On SATURDAY EVENING, Oct. 15th, 1864,
On which occasion will be produced the following pieces:
TIME TRIES ALL
AND
THE RIVAL LODGERS.
Admission 50 cents. Private Boxes, $5.00 and $3.00. [illegible]

COL. WOOD'S MUSEUM.
COL. J. H. WOOD AND J. F. WHITMAN, Proprietors and Managers.
Mr. A. D. BRADLEY............Director of Amusements.
THURSDAY EVENING, October 13th,
LAST NIGHT BUT TWO OF THE GREAT MORAL DRAMA
UNCLE TOM'S CABIN.
[illegible]
In rehearsal the great Irish Drama of THE COLLEEN BAWN.
PRICES OF ADMISSION:
[illegible]

MCVICKER'S THEATRE.
Madison street, between State and Dearborn.
McVicker & Myers............Managers.
[illegible]
THEATER WARM AND COMFORTABLE.
Engagement of the popular young actor
L. P. BARRETT.
MONDAY EVENING, October 10th, and every evening till further notice, will be presented Leslie's great Romantic Drama, in five acts, entitled
ROSEDALE; Or, The Rifle Ball
Which will be produced with entire new scenery by T. W. Whytal, and with an excellent cast of characters.
Every Saturday Afternoon, at two o'clock, a GRAND MATINEE. Admittance to the Matinee, 25 cents.

VARIETY THEATRE.
Nos. 115 and 117 Dearborn street.
[illegible]
New Stars! New Attractions!!
Engagement of
MISS MAUDE STANLEY,
The beautiful Operatic Vocalist.
[illegible]
Doors open at 7. Curtain rises at 8.
SCALE OF PRICES:
[illegible]

DANCING ACADEMY.
The Chicago Dancing Academy
IS
Re-opened for the Season.
Students entering this Academy will receive a thorough and systematic course of instruction.
COMPETENT AND ACCOMPLISHED
LADY TEACHERS
WILL ASSIST IN ALL CLASSES.
[illegible]

G. MIRASCLES DANCING ACADEMY, 314 Wabash avenue, [illegible]

Auction Sales.

GILBERT & SAMPSON,
General Auctioneers 44, 46 & 48 Dearborn st.
EXTENSIVE SALE OF
Superior Furniture, Brussels Carpets, Parlor and Cook Stoves, &c.,
AT AUCTION.
On TUESDAY, October 18th, at 9½ o'clock, we shall sell without reserve, [illegible]
GILBERT & SAMPSON, Auct'rs.

GILBERT & SAMPSON,
Auctioneers, 44, 46 and 48 Dearborn st.
Large Trade Sale of CROCKERY.
AT AUCTION.
On WEDNESDAY, October 19th, at 9½ o'clock, we will sell at our salesrooms, a splendid line of best White Granite Ware, [illegible]
GILBERT & SAMPSON, Auct'rs.

Real Estate—City.

FOR SALE—House and Lot, 50 by 150, on Calumet avenue, [illegible]

FOR SALE—Manufactory Lots. Two good Lots on Franklin street, [illegible] GEO. M. HIGGINSON, Real Estate Office No. 7 Metropolitan Block.

FOR SALE—Two Lots, each 25 by 120 feet, on north side of Jackson street, [illegible] SAMUEL A. SARGENT, Real Estate Agent, No. 4 Metropolitan Block.

FOR SALE—A one story Cottage [illegible] E. G. GOODWILLIE.

FOR SALE—By Geo. V. Byrd, Real Estate Broker, 161 Dearborn street, [illegible]

FOR SALE—On Michigan avenue, House and Lot, two story frame, [illegible]

FOR SALE—Residence and Business Property for sale by THOS. B. BRYAN'S Real Estate Office. [illegible]

FOR SALE—Or to rent, a fine cottage residence, [illegible]

STOVES, DESKS, OFFICE Chairs, Letter Press, Clothes Horses, Spring Beds, [illegible]
109 Dearborn Street.
On FRIDAY MORNING, [illegible] SILVER PLATED WARE. [illegible]

Wanted—Substitutes.

WANTED—Recruits and Volunteers for one year to fill the quotas of the city. [illegible] LEWIS & CO.

WANTED—Young Men for the Army and Navy. [illegible] LEWIS & CO.

WANTED—Men who are drafted and wish to procure substitutes to apply at [illegible] LEWIS & CO.

WANTED—Drafted Men to understand that they can be supplied with Substitutes [illegible] LEWIS & CO.

WANTED—Substitutes for the Army and Navy. Highest Bounty paid by ISAAC H. ARNOLD, [illegible]

Wanted—Agents.

WANTED—Agents to sell my new engraving entitled "Home on Furlough." [illegible]

WANTED—200 Agents wanted [illegible]

WANTED—Agents, male and female [illegible]

WANTED—Agents, $50 to $150 per month. [illegible]

WANTED—Agents for several highly popular and rapidly-selling works [illegible]

WANTED—Disabled officers and soldiers, honorably discharged from the service, [illegible]

WANTED—Agents wanted to sell the Genuine Improved New England Family Sewing Machines [illegible]

WANTED—Agents Wanted. Good reliable men wanted in every county in the West, [illegible]

WANTED—Agents to sell Campaign Medals, Lloyd's Charts and Maps, [illegible] H. B. LANDON, Agent, [illegible]

WANTED—Agents to sell my fifty most valuable new receipts and methods [illegible]

WANTED—$100 per Month. Active and Reliable Agents in the Army and everywhere [illegible]

To Rent.

TO RENT—Store and Fixtures, second floor 185 South Water street. [illegible]

TO RENT—A Cottage House, No. 28 Throop street, [illegible] RICHARD A. WILLIAMS.

TO RENT—A couple of unfurnished rooms, with board, to gentlemen and their wives without children. [illegible]

TO RENT—A large and very pleasant front room, partly furnished, [illegible] 13 Randolph street.

TO RENT—And furniture for sale, hotel stand, [illegible] THOMAS DAWSON, P. O. Box 2894, Chicago.

TO RENT—Wanted, a cottage house, containing five or six rooms, [illegible]

Boarding.

BOARDING—A gentleman and wife can be accommodated with pleasant front rooms and board [illegible]

BOARDING.—A few boarders can be accommodated in a private family, [illegible]

BOARDING—A large front room, 174 East Madison street, [illegible]

BOARDING.—Four or five gentlemen boarders can be accommodated with board at 38 Franklin street, [illegible]

BOARDING.—Rooms furnished or unfurnished, can be had, with board, at 300 State street.

For Sale.

FOR SALE—A Horse, perfectly sound, well broke, very handsome, [illegible] Call at 27 River st.

FOR SALE—Tug for sale. A new and beautiful tug [illegible] J. T. SHEPHERD, Drawer 194, Cleveland, Ohio.

FOR SALE—Drug Store. A stock of drugs, medicines, and fixtures, for sale cheap for cash. [illegible]

FOR SALE—At a bargain, Horse, buggy and harness. [illegible] No 2 Board of Trade Building.

FOR SALE—One of Herring's Safes, [illegible]

FOR SALE—A Photograph Gallery and fixtures in one of the best locations in the city, [illegible] Box 1378, Chicago, Ill.

FOR SALE—A fine Nursery of Shade Trees, Silver Leaf Maples, [illegible]

FOR SALE—A good Cottage, near Jefferson Park, on West Adams street, [illegible]

FOR SALE—Four good working mares, [illegible] Apply at 79 Monroe street.

FOR SALE—Rare chance to go into the wood and coal business. [illegible]

FOR SALE—A small Screw Cutting Engine Lathe [illegible]

FOR SALE—One Twelve horse Power Engine, [illegible] JOHN MURPHY.

FOR SALE—A Boiler, second-hand, [illegible] 169 West Lake street.

FOR SALE—Three Hotels and Boarding Houses [illegible] Franklin street, room No 11.

FOR SALE—Engines and Boilers. [illegible] 59 Washington street.

FOR SALE—A very fine family carriage. [illegible] GEO. F. FOSTER, 217 South Water st.

FOR SALE—Cheap, a steam flouring mill, [illegible]

Lost.

LOST—$10.00 Reward. Lost, [illegible]

Real Estate—Country.

FOR SALE—A Farm in Knox Co., Ill., [illegible]

Wants.

WANTED—A situation [illegible]

WANTED—A situation in any good house [illegible]

WANTED—Clerks, Book-keepers, salesmen, porters, [illegible]

WANTED—Furnished House [illegible]

WANTED—A good Cook [illegible] 45 Rush street.

WANTED—A good, trusty [illegible]

WANTED—By a young man board in a private family, [illegible]

WANTED—A home. A good family wishes to find a home for [illegible]

WANTED—To rent on the West Side, [illegible]

WANTED—By a good, steady, [illegible]

WANTED—A good girl for chamberwork and sewing. [illegible] Michigan avenue.

WANTED—A small house [illegible]

WANTED—A German [illegible]

WANTED—A young man, porter who can write and understands [illegible] 166 Lake street.

TO RENT—Office centrally located, [illegible]

WANTED—A furnished house [illegible]

WANTED—To rent a House [illegible]

WANTED—A Teamster [illegible] Lake street.

WANTED—A situation in a [illegible]

WANTED—A situation as [illegible]

WANTED—An active boy [illegible]

WANTED—Partner. An [illegible]

WANTED—A situation [illegible]

WANTED—A Scholarship [illegible] Bryant & Stratton's College, [illegible]

WANTED—$5,000 in Cook County [illegible]

WANTED—By a lady, a [illegible]

WANTED—By a gentleman [illegible]

WANTED—One thousand [illegible]

WANTED—A first class clothing salesman. [illegible]

WANTED—A careful [illegible]

WANTED—The subscriber [illegible]

WANTED—By a practical [illegible]

WANTED—By an experienced [illegible]

WANTED—An American [illegible]

WANTED—Any one wishing [illegible]

WANTED—To Pork Packers. [illegible]

WANTED—A practical [illegible]

WANTED—To rent a [illegible]

WANTED—Immediately, [illegible]

WANTED—By a [illegible]

WANTED—For the Government [illegible]

WANTED—Cotton or [illegible]

WANTED—Every one to [illegible]

WANTED—A purchaser [illegible]

WANTED—A partner with [illegible]

WANTED—To help aid [illegible]

WANTED—Steam Power [illegible]

Strayed.

STRAYED OR STOLEN—[illegible]

STRAYED OR STOLEN—[illegible]

STRAYED—Or Stolen [illegible]

CHICAGO TRIBUNE.
DAILY, TRI-WEEKLY AND WEEKLY.
Office, No. 51 Clark Street.
TERMS OF THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE:
[illegible]
And to the latter club, one copy extra to the person ordering it.
Money in Registered Letters may be sent at our risk.
The remittance for clubs must, in all cases be made at one time.
Address "CHICAGO TRIBUNE," Chicago, Ill.

Chicago Tribune.

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 15, 1864.

LOGAN'S SPEECH.

We have received so many applications for Gen. Logan's great speech, delivered in Carbondale on the 1st inst., that we have concluded to issue it in pamphlet form. We shall have it ready for delivery on Monday morning, the 17th inst.

This is the best kind of a campaign document to circulate in Middle and Southern Illinois and Southern Indiana. Sent by express, $2 per 100. Address

TRIBUNE Co., Chicago, Ill.

THE NEWS.

With all the notes of war that fill the cracked Southern trumpet, there is even just now a refrain that tells of suffering, weariness, and a desire for peace. The letter of Vice President Stephens opens a new phase in the rebellion. From this point the rebel councils will be distracted and their efforts weakened. And the most delicate and trying duty of the crisis may begin at any moment. The words compromise, concession and guarantee are destined to be freely on all tongues. The duty of loyal men is delicate and trying because of the importance of every step that is taken, the need that Liberty shall not be compromised that Slavery be appeased; that not one inch of our soil be conceded to the sum of all villainies; and that first among guarantees we guarantee posterity against the evils of civil war, by forever rooting out the curse that has drenched our soil in blood, Slavery must die that the Union may live. On these terms loyal men are ready to treat with the rebels.

The Union majority in Ohio is about thirty-five thousand. The soldiers' vote will carry it to eighty-five thousand. Seventeen Union Congressmen are elected. That is how the Buckeyes vote on Little Mac. They cannot keep their hands off from him.

Gov. Morton telegraphs to Gov. Yates that we have carried Indiana by over twenty thousand. In the present Congress Indiana has seven Copperheads to four Union men. In the next Congress she has secured nine Union men to two Copperheads; Voorhees is elected but loses two thousand votes in claims to be elected but will be ousted on account of gross frauds. Verily there is a reign of terror in Hoosierdom, but it is only the Doodites that are scared.

Just as the people of the North had scotched the snake, Judge Advocate Holt opens the lax jaws of the monster and shows its fangs and hidden venom. Let loyal men of the North study and note well, this great league peril that has lurked in our communities, ready to strike a deep and deadly blow, if the people betrayed their trust. All that is needed now is vigilance and carefulness, and the plottings of the secret, disloyal organizations of the North will be made as harmless as the bottled rattlesnakes of the museums.

Gen. Rosecrans has issued an order for the protection of the coming elections in Missouri. Let Copperheads read in their congregations the Psalm of the redoubtable Nasby. It is time for them to "wale." Rosecrans is not going to let their friends in Missouri do as they have a mind to, on election day. Where are our liberties? Sad, gentlemen. It is not safe to dismiss your Missouri cousins from treatment just yet.

In Pennsylvania there is no question that the snake is dead. The only dispute is who killed the critter, whether the home vote or the army vote. In fact it is nothing but a Coroner's inquest, and the dead will be chargeable to the people, whether they were in blue or citizen's dress. Gov. Curtin telegraphs Gov. Yates that we have 2,000 on the home vote, and eighteen Union Congressmen. Little Mac isn't much of a pet with his home folk.

Price's bowels yearn over Missouri. We all know there is Price's weak point. It is refreshing to hear him threaten Missourians, as he does in his Bloomfield speech, that if they do not turn out and help him make the state miserable he will go away and leave them to their fate of being happy and free under Liberty and the Union. From out Missouri's blackened and fire-swept homes, from her farms in waste, from the thick strewn graves of her martyred sons, comes Missouri's answer, as she turns shuddering away from contact with her despoilers. Price will go if Missourians will let him, but if they detain him it will be for vengeance, not dalliance.

In our Washington special will be found the Western bids for the Government $40,000,000 loan. It will be seen that Chicago makes pretty large figures in the list. All the bids received yesterday foot up $59,000,000—$19,000,000 more than the sum called for, while large amounts of proposals are known to be on their way to Washington. The range of the bids is from par to 7½ per cent premium. No awards will be made until all the offers are opened. The loyal people are as ready to respond to the calls of the Government to-day for the sinews of war as they were at the commencement of the contest.

When the Occidental Aquatic Banking Company lately closed its doors, it was pleasant to observe the cheerfulness of Smithers whose little balance was thereby locked up. Said he to us, "Wait and see." Did he not know the wealth and breadth of social and religious standing possessed by his neighbor, the stockholder, and quoth he, "There is stability, there is strength wheresoever my neighbor has set down his name." It is beautiful to witness every such exhibition of neighborly trust. But Smithers' countenance has changed, since he learns that his neighbor's liability is limited to the amount of his stock, or rather was so limited. Dead capital is not liable to die, not much. Smithers' neighbor was relieved months ago of the ability to lose his couple of thousands in Occidental Aquatic shares. He now stands luxuriously beside Smithers, himself a victim. When Smithers was looking to see him take out his pocket book and wipe out his (Smithers') small balance, lo! he takes out his pocket handkerchief and wipes his own eyes. And the mourners go about the streets, stockholders, directors and depositors in a tearful band. Every such bank ruin should be turned into a solemn warning. It should mean something, and involve something, to put your name, the reflection of your marble front, and the favor of your pew in church, to a banking enterprise. Directors and stockholders should ride on the engine, or be tied on, else there is no safety to anybody. In case of a smash-up they should be good for something more than hand baggage. Smithers is delighted only a little, to hear his neighbor, the stockholder, exclaim, "I am only a passenger."

We are sorry that the name of a Chicago officer is connected with the recent disgraceful affair at Eastport, on the Tennessee river. A blunder is a crime, when the fate of an expedition, and the lives of many men, depend on the discretion and forethought of a commander. It is a good thing to be bold, but deliberation is valor's better part.

Gen. Hooker received a rousing reception by our loyal citizens at the Tremont House last evening.

The friends of the Copperhead nominee for State Senator, put on the track yesterday, and elsewhere, might very properly have sung to the officious Alderman of the Sixth Ward—

"Woodman, spare that Tree."

We all know well that the Senatorial scheme of Woodman's baking, and it will fall in upon the young attorney who has come just in time to get run over.

From Arkansas we have a full and interesting summary of the situation at Little Rock. Our forces are strong and in good condition.

Gold started yesterday at 208, and went [illegible] up to 217½, falling off a little at the close. Doctors disagree as to what ailed it.

The Copperhead Convention yesterday put in nomination for one of the Representatives for the South Division, Henry G. Miller, Esq., a man of fair abilities, but a pro-slavery partisan. There is little probability, however, that he will accept. He is a candidate not long since for Circuit Judge, and was heavily defeated, and will not feel like climbing down to take the very narrow tendered him, particularly as there is not a shadow of a chance of his being elected. This is the wrong year for ambitious men of his school of politics to try their fortune. Pendleton and the Chicago platform are running at the same time, and will not [illegible]